DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

MONDAY MORNING.....JUNE 24.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To our Subscribers, Correspondents, and Exchanges in the Southern Confederacy.

We have to request our friends, correspondents and exchanges in the Confederate States to direct everything to us to—

"LOUISVILLE COURIER,
Nashville,
Tenn."

Tennessee Money.

The discount on Tennessee money is now so heavy (fifteen to twenty per cent.) that we are unable to use it, except at a loss which we cannot afford. We have, therefore, to request our friends and patrons to send us, hereafter, only such funds as are at par here. All depreciated money received hereafter will be taken at only its worth as quoted by our brokers. d&wtf

The Courier at Nashville.

MESSRS. GREEN & CO., are the *sole* and *exclusive* agents of the COURIER at Nashville. They will deliver it to regular subscribers and supply it to dealers and news-boys. dtf.

Military Encampment.

Col. R. W. Hanson has ordered into camp for military instrution, near the Big Spring in Woodford county, on the 1st day of July, the following Companies:

Lexington Rifles, commanded by Capt. Morgan.

Governor's Guards, commanded by Capt. Lindsey.

Kentucky Guards, commanded by Capt. Arnett.

Hanson Guards, commanded by Capt. Buford.

Union Greys, commanded by Capt. Long.

The encampment will commence on the 1st inst., and continue six days. General Buckner, together with Governor Magoffin and the other members of the Military Commission, are expected to review this Batallion on the 4th day of July.

The Citizen Guards, of Louisville, and other Companies have been invited to attend, and are expected to be present upon the occasion.

The South Carolinians at Vienna.

We learn from the Charleston Mercury that the Southern men at Vienna were a part of Col. Maxcy Gregg's First Regiment of South Carolinians. They were reconnoitering and were on their way to the Falls of the Potomac. They were accompanied by two companies of horse, and had two guns only.

Tennessee Secession.

The majority in Tennessee for ratifying the Secession Ordinance, is 61,636, with no returns from Union, Cumberland, and Putnam counties.

☞ Between seventy and eighty boxes of the "Lincoln muskets" were sent up the Covington and Lexington Railroad last Thursday. It seems they are intended for the Union men of the mountains, the boxes being directed as follows: "George P. Brown, London, Laurel county, Ky." "John G. Eve, Barboursville, Knox county, Kentucky." "M. Frazer, Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle county, Kentucky." The boxes were labeled "1824."

AN OUTRAGE.—A man named Jack Burns, stepped into the house of Fannie Bradly, about 10 o'clock Saturday night, and, without cause or provocation, struck one of the women, when she retaliated by breaking a spittoon over his head, wounding him severely. Served him right.

☞ The Nashville Patriot says letters of marque and reprisal have been applied for by the Cumberland river boys, and when obtained they will do the State and the Southern cause effective service. A first class steamer will be in their command.

REPORTED ENCAMPMENT FOR FEDERAL TROOPS.—It is reported that three companies of Federal troops are to form the nucleus of an encampment in the vicinity of this city during the present week. If this rumor be true, they are doubtless a part of Gen Rousseau's brigade, which the Government has authorized him to form.

☞ Messrs. Nelson, Davis & Grant have engaged in the manufacture of saltpeter in a cave in the "Milk-Sick Knobs" of Monroe county, Tenn., where they have an abundant supply of material. They are also erecting a powder-mill on Sweetwater creek, in Roane county. At the latter point they will have a heavy water power.

THE MURDERER MCBRIDE.—The motion for a new trial in the case of John McBride, convicted of murder, was overruled by Judge Muir on Saturday. The man was not sentenced, however, the Judge laying it over for the present, the counsel for the prisoner entering a plea of insanity.

☞ The report that the new rifle cannon on the Rip Raps had fired on Sewall's Point, is contradicted. The battery is said to be entirely out of sight of Fortress Monroe and the Rip Raps. A trial of the gun was made towards Cape Henry, and proved to have a very long range.

☞ Devoto, charged with receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to be stolen, was convicted in the Criminal Court Saturday. Penitentiary one year. His son was acquitted.

☞ Francis Straws, f. m. c., was tried for larceny Saturday in the Circuit Court; confessed guilty, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Jury. Penitentiary one year.

☞ Perry Davis, of "Pain Killer" notoriety, was seriously injured by being thrown from his carriage near Bristol Ferry, R. I., recently.

NORTH CAROLINA TEA.—The Washington (N. C.) Dispatch says that it has recently drank some green tea, the bona fide green tea of China, grown in Hyde county.

REPAIRED.—The break in the water works, we are requested to say, has been repaired, and all is now "O. K."

☞ Lord Palmerston is very much broken; his attacks of gout are now much more frequent and more fierce.

☞ The Newcomb Greys are not disbanded as has been stated, but are attached to the State Guard.

☞ Three thousand dollars, Kentucky State 6's, sold at 80c in New York on Thursday.

☞ It is believed that General Magruder will be brevetted for his gallant conduct in the fight at Bethel Church.

☞ The steamer Glen Cove was fired by an incendiary at the Richmond wharf on Monday, and destroyed. It is a great loss.

☞ There are only twelve night watchmen employed in New Albany at present, twelve having been discharged the other day.

☞ There are four military companies organizing in Jeffersonville for the new call of the Government.

☞ Jackson Flinn, for an assault on a fellow-countryman was committed to jail yesterday.

REPAIRED.—The break in the water works, we are requested to say, has been repaired, and all is now "O. K."

☞ George Simmons, charged with swindling, was arrested in Portland last evening.

☞ A lady wishes to rent a harp for a few months. Address K. E. M., Postoffice.

☞ Six members of the Garibaldi Guard have deserted from Washington, and arrived at Manassas Junction.

LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

VOLUME 32. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1861. NUMBER 151.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Se De Kay.

Pleasant Weather—Our Subsistence—Battle of Phillippi—A Noble Woman—True Daughter of Kentucky—President Davis, &c., &c.,

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Saturday, June 8, 1861.

The driving rain storms, and drenching mists, and bone-aching fogs that for so many days have been rendering a soldier's life almost insupportable, disappeared last night, and this morning jocund day sits upon the mountain tops, beautiful as when first revealed to Paradise.

We are still the prey of rumors and conflicting reports. Each day brings its new batch of stories concerning the advance of the enemy, and one relief is the hearty laughter produced by the dispatches and letters in the eastern papers concerning our condition and movements. Some have it that we are starving out; others, that the small pox is decimating our ranks; some that we have evacuated the Ferry, and others yet, that we are strongly fortified and possess a force of 17,000 men.

Well, we are not starved yet. Every man in camp is fattening, and to-day the Commissary will receive from Richmond 550,000 pounds of bacon, 50,000 pounds of sugar, and 65,000 pounds of coffee. A walk through the Commissary Department reveals immense supplies. There is vinegar enough to pickle Abraham and all his disciples. The ware-houses groan with a superabundance of flour. There is soap sufficient to wash out even the Black Republicanism of the North, and a quantity of candles quite ample to the illumination of our path to victory. Then there are fated cattle on a thousand hills, and pepper, salt, and similar condiments *ad infinitum*.

There is not a single case of small-pox, and since the troops have been stationed here only five deaths from disease of any character have occurred. We have no 17,000 men, but, then, what we lack in numbers we make up in spirit, and no 80,000 Yankees can ever drive us from our stronghold.

The affair at Phillipi, in Barbour county, has, I see, been construed into a victory by the Northerners. It is difficult to conceive their ideas of a triumph. The forces under Gen. Morris amounted to a full brigade, while the Virginians under Col. Porterfield did not constituted a battallion. But the desparity in the loss was even greater than in the numbers of the contending armies. We report six missing and have indubitable evidence of forty-seven of the enemy being killed and wounded.

But it would be impossible to keep pace with the falsehoods and misrepresentations of the Northern press. They have entered upon the struggle with the predetermined purpose of accomplishing by lying that which they cannot do by force of arms. They intend winning all the battles on paper. Certainly they are very welcome to that part of the contest; but the impartial pen of history will hereafter record the utter discomfiture of these boasting, braggarts of Yankeedom.

In the dearth of other news, let me give you another instance of the lovely devotion of women to our noblest and most glorious of all causes. Very recently Mrs. Bradley Johnson, of Frederick, Maryland, wife of a leading lawyer and daughter of Romulous M. Saunders, formerly Minister to Spain, hearing that the Baltimore regiment, stationed at this point, were not adequately armed and equipped, determined to remedy the defect. Alone she journeyed to North Carolina, her native State, and there before a meeting of prominent citizens, explained the object of her mission. But a few words of her eloquent and pleading tongue were necessary. Five hundred of the most approved rifles were instantly supplied, beside clothing and accoutrements of all descriptions. She returned here, and was received with the honors, due a worthy woman, who had nobly accomplished her patriotic mission. But this is not the only feat of Mrs. Johnson worth recording. On her route homeward, while passing over the Orange and Alexandria railroad, her suspicions (womanly and of course more acute,) were aroused by the *appearance* of a man on the train. She inveigled the fellow into conversation, and finally elicited from him such expressions of sympathy for the North, as to justify an officer being called and an arrest made. Concealed about his person were found maps, plans and other documents. He proved to be a Mr. McKenzie, of Alexandria, and a paid spy in the service of Lincoln's Government.

Writing thus of these noble womanly deeds, reminds me of a pleasant missive of which I was the recipient, the other day. It was a genuine outburst of patriotic emotion, and its words of cheer which I have read to most of our Kentuckians—for it was a heart-appeal to them all, more stirring than any bugle call—thanks the fair writer, who modestly concealed her name, for her language of inspiring eloquence. It shall be treasured sacredly, and in the hour of battle nerve us to greater daring. The twin roses and heartsease, enclosed with the letter of this true daughter of Kentucky, were redolent of home memories, and they now perfume our narrow baracks with an odor half heavenly.

Excuse this little indulgence in personal matters, but occasionally one must give vent to his gratitude, since in this world of ours the soldier's pathway is not often strewn with flowers, and his heart cheered with woman's smiles.

Hon. Henry A. Edmundson has just returned from Richmond, where he had several interviews with President Davis. He informs me that he never saw our gallant and accomplished Chief Magistrate in "finer feather." He is daily gaining strength and the whole of his ardent soul is enlisted in our cause.

SE DE KAY.

LIBERALITY OF THE AUGUSTA BANKS.—An agent of the Confederate States Government called upon the banks in Augusta, Ga., requesting to know how much of the Confederacy treasury notes they would take. They promptly answered fifteen per cent. of their capital. The aggregate bank capital in Augusta is $3,075,000—which, at fifteen per cent., would make $461,250 to place to the credit of our Government.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Some negro cabins on the farm of Mr. Jas. Hite, near Hobbs' Depot, in Jefferson county, accidently caught fire a few mornings since while the grown inmates were absent, and were totally destroyed. Mr. Hite rushed through the flames and rescued two small negro children, but they were burned so badly that one died the following day and the other is not expected to live. Mr. Hite himself was severely burnt in the face.

☞ The Memphis banks have taken $100,000 of the loan to the Confederate States, loaned $70,000 to Memphis for war purposes, and $25,000 to Mississippi for the use of the camp at Corinth.

☞ A broker in Baltimore lately took $10,000 in Virginia money to Richmond, and obtained a draft on New York for the amount at seven and one half per cent.

☞ A few first class Colt's revolvers and Smith & Wesson's cartridges for sale at Wolff & Darringer's, corner of Fifth and Market streets. dtf

☞ See Bland's advertisement. Money loaned on diamonds, &c. Office on Market street, between Third and Fourth.

Kentucky Election.

FIRST DISTRICT.

PRINCETON KY., June 20—9½ A.M.

Burnett	93
Trimble	64

Usually at this hour the Opposition have been at least twenty-five votes ahead.

THIRD DISTRICT.

BARREN COUNTY—GLASGOW PRECINCT

Grider	387
Lewis	189

County supposed to have gone for Grider by from 500 to 700 majority.

FIFTH DISTRICT

MARION COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Wickliffe	1248
Read	182

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

FAYETTE.

Mr. Crittenden's majority in the county of Fayette is one thousand and thirty, as follows, viz:

1st District	(Athens)	Crittenden's maj.	104
2d do	(Briar Hill)	" "	72
3d do	(Michael's)	" "	74
4th do	(Sandersville)	" "	151
5th do	(Elkhorn)	" "	5
6th do	(Tates' Creek)	" "	48
7th do	(City)	" "	285
8th do	(City)	" "	291
Crittenden's majority in Fayette,			1030

CITY OF LEXINGTON.

The following is the vote in the city of Lexington:

J. J. Crittenden,	938
W. E. Simms,	362
Crittenden's majority,	576

JESSAMINE.

	Crittenden.	Simms.
Nicholasville,	271	110
Plaquemine,	247	48
Keene,	136	47
Marble Creek, [5 P. M.]	19 maj.	
Lee's		5 maj.
	673	210
	210	
Crittenden's majority,	463	

WOODFORD.

	Crittenden.	Simms.
Versailles	548	138
Midway	117	47
Clover Bottom [4 P. M.]	123	65
Mortonsville [6 P. M.]	81	75
Glenn's Creek, tied.		
	669	325
	325	
Crittenden's majority	344	

NICHOLAS COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Crittenden	1040
Simms	816
Crittenden's majority	224

HARRISON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

	SIMMS.	CRITTENDEN.
Cynthiana	249	159
Webb's Store	168	76
Kentontown	162	56
Claysville	73	227
Colemanville	138	215
Rutland	72	101
Cason's	148	70
Leesburg	147	106
	1157	1010

VOTE OF DISTRICT.

	Crittenden.	Simms.
Fayette	1630	
Bourbon	353	
Jessamine	463	
Woodford	344	
Franklin	408	
Nicholas	212	
Harrison		156
Scott		107
	2810	263
	263	
Mr. Crittenden's majority in the District	2547	

NINTH DISTRICT.

CLARKE.

The majority for Wadsworth over Williams in Clarke is 628, as follows, viz:

	WADSWORTH.	WILLIAMS.
Winchester,	288	55
Kiddville,	166	17
Germantown,	100 majority.	
Pinchem,	51 "	
Blue Ball	35 "	
Goode's (11 o'clock)	60 "	
	700	72
	72	
Wadsworth's maj.	628	

[For the Louisville Courier.]

HAWESVILLE, KY., June 21, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier:—The official vote of Hancock county is not fully ascertained, but we have correct reports from all the precincts, and Jackson (Union candidate) will get a majority of twenty votes—not exceeding that.

Truly yours, W. P. BAKER.

KNOTSVILLE, in Daviess county, gave Bunch against Jackson two hundred majority.

BOYLE COTNTY.

DANVILLE, KY., June 20, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier:

DEAR SIRS: Harding's majority over Talbott in Boyle county is 445. Anderson over Chrisman in 1859 was 400 majority—a gain of 45 votes. M. J. D.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

Jackson's majority in this county is between 475 and 550—in the district 3,000.

LOGAN COUNTY.

Majority for Lewis in Logan county, 19 In Russellville district, 285.

SPENCER COUNTY—Wickliffe, 464; Read, 167.

MULLENBURG COUNTY—Jackson, 769; Bunch, 84.

OHIO COUNTY—Jackson, 889; Bunch, 47.

BUTLER COUNTY—Jackson, 1,035; Bunch, 14.

MCLEAN COUNTY—Jackson, 336; Bunch 61.

ELKTON, TODD COUNTY—Grider's majority is 532.

Another Peace Movement.

We find from the Newark, (N. J.) papers that the people of that city who are in favor of peace are holding meetings to express their views. At an adjourned meeting held one evening last week, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, That in view of the present deplorable condition of the country, the members of this meeting deem it their duty, and in accordance with their *Constitutional* rights, to petition to the Congress of the United States about to assemble, to interpose, (if in their judgment it is best for them to do) their power to put an end to the present troubles now existing in this, our once prosperous and happy, but now distracted country, and to save us from the ravages of civil war.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the chair to prepare and circulate a petition for signatures of those persons who may be in favor of permanently restoring peace and prosperity to our unfortunate country.

A letter from New York says:

Notwithstanding the indignation of some of our ultra political journals, wherever the very thought of peace is whispered, I can assure you that a very earnest movement is on foot in this city, with a view to memoralize Congress in favor of compromise, on the basis of the Crittenden or Border State resolutions, rejected at the last session.

The New York Tribune, too, is becoming a little more inclined for peace. It says:

Nowhere on earth would a speedy and honorable peace—a real peace—be hailed with more heartfelt gladness than by us. If the traitors prove too strong to be subjugated, we are for peace *on their terms*, rather than a useless continuance of the war.

☞ S. Barker & Co., 317 Fourth street Louisville, Ky., have just received 100 pieces Pacific Lawns, 100 pieces Madder do., at 6¼ cents; also, 100 pieces Lavella Cloths at 8¾ cents, 100 pieces French Organdies; also a large auction lot of Plain Black Silks; also, Flag Silk, *Red, White,* and *Blue*. We are opening daily new and seasonable Dress Goods, Silks, Domestics, Linen and Cotton Goods, for men and boys' wear, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. S. BARKER & CO.

jun21 d3

Candidate for Senator.

In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll and Trimble.

A. P. GROVER,

May 31, 1861.—m77,d&wtd

FROM ARKANSAS.

Fear of Jim Lane—Ben McCullough—The Indians for the South—Deep Feeling.

[From the Nashville Daily Gazette.]

FORT SMITH, ARK., June 15, 1861.

Editors of the Gazette: I am now at this place, which is situated immediately on the line of this State and the Indian Territory, and having to some extent an opportunity of observing what is going on, concluded to write you a few lines, believing you would like to hear something from this frontier. In every part of this country we have the most intense excitement in regard to the war. Everybody is preparing for it. In every town, village, or hamlet, however small, you hear nothing but the talk of war, the clanking of arms, and the music of the drum and fife. The people here are in constant fear of an attack from Jim Lane, of Kansas notoriety, with an armed force of five or ten thousand thieving and murdering Abolitionists, and we are preparing to give him a warm reception. We have seen several gentlemen from Kansas City, some of whom heard Lane making speeches, and they say he is raising men and making preparations for an attack upon this country; that it is his intention to retake Forts Smith, Washita, Cobb, Arbuckle, and other important places.

There are now more than three thousand troops at this place; one regiment of fine looking troops from Louisiana, and another looked for daily from Texas. In a few days between 4,000 and 6,000 Confederate troops will be stationed along this frontier as far as Texas, besides our State troops. With these troops and those on our border, and others held in reserve, our country can be held against any force that may be brought against us.

Gen. Ben. McCullough, "The Brave Fighter" and favorite of this frontier, arrived here a few days ago. He is appointed Brigadier-General, and takes command of the forces this Western frontier. He is also commissioned to raise several regiments of volunteers in the Indian Territory. I am fully convinced that he will have no trouble at all to accomplish this. The five tribes of our red brethren west of here, have among them a good many slaves; no country richer, and more beautiful, west of the Mississippi; none better adapted to the use of slave labor than theirs. They consider themselves Southern men, and sympathize with the South. Their Chiefs and leading men say that they will fight for their Southern brethren. They are a brave race of people, and will make fine warriors.

The Chickasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, and probably some more of the Indian tribes, as all are invited to attend, will hold a grand council on the 24th inst., for the purpose of forming a treaty with each other, and also to enter into a treaty with the Hon. Albert Pike, commissioner on the part of the Confederate States, who passed through here the other week to visit the different tribes. He is authorized to pledge to them the same privilege, rights and annulties when linked to the Southern Confederacy, as they enjoyed under the old Confederacy. They say that they will never permit this country to be invaded by an Abolition army. They, together with our troops, will be sufficient to send Jim Lane with his abolition cohorts "to the happy land of Canaan."

Another regiment is stationed north west of here on the Missouri and Indian line, and near Kansas. These troops here, together with others, will be stationed there and at Forts Cobb, Washita, and other important points. From what we can learn from the movements of the Federal troops, they evidently design an attack on the frontier; that this will be the great battle ground of the West.

All the young men though this country have volunteered. The old men have organized Home Guards, and are constantly drilling with their old rifles and shot guns. The ladies have formed sewing clubs, and are engaged in making uniforms for the soldiers, and doing something for every body else who is in need.

There is but one feeling prevailing here, and that is to fight—fight as long as there is a Southern State invaded by the Abolition army of the North.

The War in Missouri—The State Troops Rallying—Another Fight—Federals Routed.

[From the St. Louis Evening News.]

Advices from the Westerate that a force of 1,000 men under Capt. Totten, left Boonville on Wednesday in pursuit of Gov. Jackson, making a forced march to Syracuse, twenty miles Southward, where the Governor, with the remnant of the Boonville army, had made a halt. On reaching Syracuse, however, it was found that the Governor had fled. Captain Totten still marched in pursuit to Florence, ten miles further Southward, where finding no evidence of the Governor's presence, he gave up the pursuit and returned to Syracuse.

Gen. Price was at Lexington on Wednesday, quite ill, but, it would seem, superintending operations there. Gen. Rains was there also, having arrived in advance of a force of State troops 1,500 strong, which was on the way to join him. Considerable numbers of State troops were concentrating at Lexington from Lafayette, Jackson and the adjacent counties, and it is probable, by this time, there is a force of 3,000 or 4,000 assembled there—an army strong enough to call for cautious and well-protected movements on the part of the Federal troops.

The latter hold the river both below and above Lexington, and it is probable we shall, in a few days, hear of a concerted movement upon that point from Boonville by Gen. Lyon, and from Kansas City by the U. S. regulars and Kansas troops under Capt. Prince. With such a combined advance, the State troops would have to fight or disband, as an organized retreat to the South would be almost impossible. The chances are in favor of a fight, and as the State troops are supposed to be pretty well supplied with artillery, they may make a spirited resistance.

Special advices to the Democrat state that, on Tuesday morning last, a battle was fought near Cole Camp, Benton county, between a force of Union men and a superior force of Secessionists, which ended in the dispersion of the former, with the greater loss on the side of the latter. The Secessionists attacked the Union camp, early in the morning, surprising the guard and killing fifteen and wounding twenty Union men, and taking thirty prisoners.

The Union men made a vigorous resistance at first, killing, it is said, forty of the enemy; but they were overpowered, and had to flee, loosing two of their officers, Capt. Karl Brill and a Lieutenant. They were commanded by Capt. Cook, and were the force supplied with U. S. arms about two weeks ago, from the Arsenal in this city. Capt. Cook escaped, and succeeded in reaching Syracuse, where he joined Capt. Totten's force.

Capt. Totten seized at Tipton, on his arrival there, half a car load of powder, and a considerable quantity of lead intended for the use of Gov. Jackson. Several prisoners were also captured.

Gov. Jackson, at the last accounts, was on his way to Warsaw, on the Osage river, in Benton county, where he may find a resting-place for a time, since the defeat of Capt. Cook's force of Union men places Warsaw and Benton county completely in the hands of his friends.

Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier.]

POLICE COURT.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, June 22, 1861.

PEACE WARRANT.—John M. Well was presented on a peace warrant sued out by A. Crisold. Bail in $200 for three months.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Robert Boyd was arrested, charged with passing a $5 counterfeit bill on Henry Stichroo. This turned out not to be the party who passed the bill, and he was discharged.

SUSPECTED FELON.—Frank Smith was presented as a suspected felon, and also for carrying concealed a deadly weapon. This is the man who was arrested in Jeffersonville for stealing coffee and there indicted, but broke jail. He was committed for sixty days, to await a requisition from the Governor of the State of Indiana.

DISORDERLY.—Isaac Newman and W. H. Campbell, whose cases were continued from yesterday, were brought in to answer for being disorderly, carrying concealed deadly weapons, and shooting at Wm. Williams. The defendants alleged that their lives had been threatened and they carried these weapons for self-defence. Newman was required to give bail in $300 for six months, and Campbell in $100 to answer an indictment.

STABBING.—The case against Pat. Coyle, charged with stabbing Wm. Williams was presented. The party that was stabbed died last night, and the party not being ready for trial the case was laid over until Monday morning, and the prisoner remanded to jail.

INQUEST NO. 288.—Held between Fifth and Sixth streets, near the levee, over the body of John Quigley, an Irishman, about 32 years of age, leaving a wife and four small children. Verdict: "Came to his death on the night of the 21st inst., from two stabs in the left side, inflicted with a shoe knife in the hands of Patrick Kelley, on the evening of the 17th inst., on the levee between Fifth and Sixth streets.

J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

A Disgraceful Scene Among Philadelphia Volunteers.

The Philadelphia papers record some disgraceful scenes which occurred on Monday, in that city, between many of the volunteers attached to the regiment of Col. Small. They were assembled in the morning in Washington Square, preparatory to their departure for Washington. One of the accounts says:

At an early hour many of the men were in liquor, and began to create trouble. An immense crowd assembled around the square, hanging to the railings, and seeking every available spot from which to view the soldiers. Towards 12 o'clock the guards were removed from the gates and the friends and relatives of the soldiers were allowed admission, and soon the square was thronged to overflowing. By this time a large portion of the soldiers had applied themselves industriously to their canteens, and the result was a scene alike disgraceful to the men and those who had furnished the liquor. Most of the officers seemed to have lost all control of their men, and allowed themselves to be treated with indignity. Sergeants who attempted to interfere with the antics of drunken men, were unceremoniously slapped in the face, and finally the soldiers got fighting among themselves. Revolvers were drawn and bayonets used against the breasts of soldiers, and for a little while it was feared that in the confusion, innocent parties, women and children, would be injured. One soldier had a bayonet thrust into his stomach, and but for the interference of bystanders, a dangerous wound would have been inflicted.

When the regiment was about to move from the square, guards were placed at the gates to prevent any further admissions, and to facilitate the egress of the civilians inside. In many cases these guards were under the influence of liquor, and their rough usage of the crowd called down upon their heads many imprecations. It was a subject of general regret that a body of men like that of which this regiment is composed, should have allowed themselves thus to give way in a too free indulgence in liquor. The material of the regiment is good, but the officers do not seem to have proper control. The crowd became so great in and around the square about three o'clock, that several companies were marched up Walnut street for the purpose of creating the idea that the whole force intended to march to the depot, and thus relieve the square of the throng. After going several squares the companies returned, and of course the crowd with them. The effect of this manouvre was to cause about one hundred of the troops to leave the ranks, during the march, the men complaining that they were overcome with the heat. Telegraphic dispatches were sent to all the station-houses, directing the police to arrest all the men of the regiment found in the streets and bring them to the square.

It was nearly five o'clock when the regiment left the Washington Square for the Baltimore depot. A number of stragglers were found afterwards and placed in the central station. The regiment reached the depot at Broad and Prime streets between five and six o'clock. At this point there was an immense crowd inside of the depot and on Broad street. After the troops got inside of the building, an order was given to close the doors, so as to prevent any of the men from getting into the street again, but notwithstanding this quite a large number managed to get out, and they paid frequent visits to the taverns in the neighborhood. When those inside had been seated in the cars a search was made for those outside, and by this means all the men, with the exception of about thirty, got into the cars. There were several exciting scenes previous to the departure of the train, in consequence of some of the men refusing to obey their officers. In one case several soldiers not only refused to obey, but used threatening language to the officers, and the difficulty was not settled till the officers drew their swords and began to strike the men over the head with the backs of their weapons. The train left the depot about seven o'clock, the men cheering, and some firing off their pieces.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—We commend the following extracts to the consideration of our readers. The New York Times is a leading organ of the Lincoln Government:

THE N. Y. TIMES ON THE IRISH.—But a little while ago, the bigoted editor of the Daily Times proclaimed war against Popery; declared that it was adverse to civilization and the spirit of the age, and ought to be exterminated. Yesterday, he turned his venom against Catholics themselves, and says of the ancestors of the Irish that they were "half slaves, half savages." He endeavors to prove that the origin of the South Carolinians of the present day is of the more degraded description, consisting of "low bred people," "persons of low and indigent circumstances," people "reduced to misery and passion and excess," and who fled from their native land from the "rigor of unprincipled creditors," and sums up by quoting an early authority to show that "none had furnished the province of South Carolina with so many inhabitants as Ireland," who "in those days were half slaves, half savages." Quite a sufficient reason, thinks the rampant Abolitionist writer, for wholesale slaughters, hanging, and confiscation of property in that State now.—[N. Y. Daily News.

Those German regiments must be either very awkward or very convenient soldiers to the Lincolnites. They never go into action, according to their reports, but they are pretty sure to kill more of their own party than of the enemy. We believe that this is all a cowardly, dishonest Yankee dodge—that the Germans are the best soldiers in the Federal ranks, and that they are now being used, as they have been politically used at the North for many years past, as scape goats and apologies for the knavery and poltroonery of their managers. Whenever the enemy is badly whipped, look out for some story against poor Hans! When a victory is achieved, all the glory will be monopolized by Butler, or some other Yankee humbug.—[N. O. Picayune.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—Our readers have perused the address of a committee of Mr. Dougirs' friends, showing the deplorable pecuniary state which, by his devotion to the public interests and his abandonment of private affairs, he has left his estate. In this connection, a correspondent of the New York Times makes the following proposition. He says:

"I have thought that one more suggestion might be added to the programme. Let every man that voted for Senator Douglas for the Presidency, at the late election, send a three cent postage stamp to the Postmaster of his town, with the request that it be sent to the Committee in Illinois as his contribution. For that purpose the sum would amount to nearly $40,000, and through the postmasters the three cent stamps could be sent without expense, and without violating the Postal laws. *Second*, That any person who felt inclined to send a dollar bill, or five, or ten, or twenty, could do it in the same way."

THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The New York Journal of Commerce believes that the Government will endeavor to provide the means for carrying on the war after some such plan as this:

1st. A change in the tariff to a revenue standard, so as to bring the receipts for customs up to the amount required for the payment of interest, and the ordinary expenditures of government. 2d. The borrowing of a large amount upon a government 7 per cent. stock, which it is believed could be placed either in this country or Europe. 3d. The issue in free exchange for specie and to public creditors, of treasury notes, not receivable for public dues, but bearing a handsome interest, and convertible into a government 7 per cent. stock at the option of the holder. 4th. If necessary to sustain the foregoing issues, or increase further the resources of the treasury, a resort to direct taxation through the present machinery of the State Governments.

Accident—Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—While Mrs. Lincoln and her two younger children and some friends were riding in Virginia, to day, the tongue of the carriage broke, the horses became unmanageable, and the driver thrown from his seat. The consequences looked serious, when the horses were stopped by a member of the New York Twenty-fifth regiment.

Lieut. Tyler, of the Marine Corps, lately arrested in New York, has been dismissed from the service.

ANOTHER HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—Another habeas corpus case, similar to the one that lately attracted so much attention in St. Louis, and the one still pending at Baltimore, has arisen at St. Joseph. Wm. Carson, of Buchanan county, was arrested by order of Col. Curtis on a charge of treason. The prisoner, through his counsel, procured a writ of habeas corpus, which was served upon Col. Curtis, who surrendered the prisoner, but with a reply, declaring that he was a lawful prisoner of war, and as such, entitled to be held captive. The case was still on trial at the latest accounts.—[St. Louis Eve. News.

☞ The other day a British ship came into Mobile harbor under the Confederate flag. While passing Fort Morgan the band of the Fort played "God save the Queen," and the Briton's crew sang "Dixie."

An Englishman's Views on the American War—Mr. Russell's Eighth Letter to the London Times.

MONTGOMERY, May 6.

Although I have written two letters since my arrival at Charleston, I have not been able to give an account of many things which have come under my notice, and which appeared to be noteworthy; and now that I am fairly on my travels once more, it seems only too probable that I shall be obliged to pass them over altogether. The roaring fire of the revolution is fast sweeping over the prairie and one must fly before it or burn. I am obliged to see all that can be seen of the South at once, and then, armed with such safeguards as I can procure, to make an effort to recover my communications. Bridges broken, rails torn up, telegraphs pulled down—I am quite in the air, and air charged with powder and fire.

* * * * * * *

The apathy which struck me at New York when I landed, has been succeeded by violent popular enthusiasm, before which all Leodician policy has melted into fervent activity. The truth must be that the New York population did not believe in the strength and unanimity of the South, and that they thought the Union safe, or did not care about it. I can put down the names of gentlemen who expressed the strongest opinions that the Government of the United States had no power to coerce the South, and who have since put down their names and their money to support the Government in the attempt to recover the forts which have been taken. As to the change of opinion in other quarters, which has been effected so rapidly and miraculously that it has the ludicrous air of a vulgar juggler's trick at a fair, the public regard it so little that it would be unbecoming to waste a word about it.

I expressed a belief in my first letter, written a few days after my arrival, that the South would never go back into the Union. The North thinks that it can coerce the South, and I am not prepared to say they are right or wrong; but I am convinced that the South can only be forced back by such a conquest as that which laid Poland prostrate at the feet of Russia. It may be that such a conquest can be made by the North, but success must destroy the Union as it has been constituted in times past. A strong government must be the logical consequence of victory, and the triumph of the South will be attended by a similar result, for which indeed many Southerners are very well disposed. To the people of the Confederate States there would be no terror in such an issue, for it appears to me they are pining for a strong government exceedingly.

The North must accept it, whether they like it or not. Neither party, if such a term can be applied to the rest of the United States and to those States which disdain the authority of the Federal Government, was prepared for the aggressive or resisting power of the other. Already the Confederate States perceive that they cannot carry all before them with a rush, while the North have learned that they must put forth all their strength to make good a tithe of their lately uttered threats. But the Montgomery Government are now, say, anxious to gain time, and to prepare a regular army. The North, distracted by apprehensions of vast disturbances in its complicated relations, is clamoring for instant action and speedy consummation. The counsels of the moderate men, as they were called, have been utterly overruled.

Movement of the Southern Presbyterians.

We are informed (says the Richmond Enquirer,) that the following paper is in circulation among the Presbyterians of this State, and is rapidly obtaining signatures. We cordially commend the manly and patriotic spirit, and the devotion to Christian principle and duty in which the movement has its origin:

Whereas, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, O. S., with which we have heretofore been in cordial connection, has, by the vote of a large majority of its members, as reported to us, sustained the Government of the United States in waging the most unchristian, criminal and atrocious warfare of modern times, upon the free and sovereign States known as the Confederate States of America, thereby violating the first principles of our holy religion, in its injunction of "peace on earth and good will to men," and in its prohibition of aggressive war upon any people struggling for its independence and liberties.

Therefore, the ministers and elders of the churches in said Confederate States are hereby invited to assemble in advisory Convention, in such ratio of representation as may seem to them advisable, at Richmond, Va., on the 24th day of July next, to advise and recommend measures to ascertain the sense of the Presbyterians in regard to the formation of a General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America.

Ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church throughout the Confederate States are requested to give circulation to this paper, obtain signatures, and forward to Rev. M. D. Hodge, Richmond, Virginia.

Lincoln's Impudence.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 13.]

A piece of impertinence, entirely in character with Lincoln's Government, was attempted toward Governor Letcher, which was promptly and pointedly repelled.

A pardon was sent by Lincoln to the Governor for a convict in the Penitentiary, who had been sentenced for robbing the mail by the late Federal Court in this city, which the Governor returned with the following letter.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
RICHMOND VA., June 7, 1862.

To His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
President of the United States:

SIR:—I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, to return to you the accompanying documents from the Department of State U. S. A.

The Commonwealth of Virginia not being one of the United State of America, the power of the Chief Executive of that nation is not recognized by the Government of this State.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. BASSET FRENCH,
A. D. C. to the Governor of Virginia.

FOUL MURDER—A MAN ASSASSINATED IN HIS OWN HOUSE.—A diabolical and cold-blooded murder was perpetrated in South Memphis on Monday night. A young man named Eugene Segier was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, and a bullet hole in his breast revealed the method by which he had been deprived of life. It appears that Segier was barkeeper for Paul Schuster, in a sa

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LOUISVILLE:

MONDAY MORNING.....JUNE 24.

For State Treasurer,

GOBRIAS TERRY, of Todd.

Our Trade with the South—Plain Facts—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad—The Stoppage of Shipments—Its Effect on the City and People.

The President, without any legal authority for doing so, has prohibited the people of Kentucky from selling their agricultural and mechanical products to the States South of us; and all at once the apologists and defenders of the Administration have discovered that the people of Kentucky owe it to themselves to stop trading with the South.

The Congress alone is authorized by the Constitution to regulate "commerce among the several States;" but the President has usurped that power, and has undertaken, by force, if he shall deem it necessary, to regulate and even prohibit commerce between the States at *his* sovereign will and pleasure; and the shrickers for the Constitution and the Union, justify this violation of the Constitution on grounds sufficiently absurd to prove that their own interests and the gratification of their own feelings, and not respect for the laws or regard for the public weal, influence their action.

The President has ordered the shipment of hogs, meat, corn, wheat, hemp, bagging and bale rope, plows, reapers, and all agricultural implements, machinery, castings, &c., &c., from Kentucky to Tennessee and the South to be stopped, and announced that if force is necessary to carry this order into effect, it will be used—in substance, that if to cut off our farmers, our manufacturers, and our producers of all descriptions from a market for the sale of their products; if to close our workshops and stop operations on our farms; if to throw our laborers of all kinds out of employment,—if to do these things it is necessary to send soldiers among us, and to reduce our city to ashes even, it must be done.

And our people are told that it is right, not because it is legal, but because we ought not to trade with the South!

Now, fellow-citizens, we ask you to consider this matter—to consider it calmly and with an eye to your own interests, and with respect to your own honor and duty.

The growth, prosperity, and future position of the city of Louisville depends on her manufactures and trade.

If the workshops of the city are closed by being cut off from a market for their products, not only must the proprietors be ruined, but the operatives will necessarily be deprived of the employment by which alone they can support their families. This is a clear proposition.

If the commission brokers and produce dealers who buy produce of all descriptions from the farmers of the interior and sell it again to those who want these articles, are forbidden to ship such goods to a market, they will be driven from the city to some other place where their legitimate operations will be untrammeled. And the real estate owners whose houses were hired by these men, the market men who se vegetables and meats and butter were sold to them, the retail dry goods merchants who furnished them with goods in their line, the draymen who hauled their shipments to and from the railroad depots—all classes of our people suffer from the interference.

If the shipment of provisions is stopped, and our flouring mills and packing houses are closed, the farmer in the country of course can find no sale here for what cannot be sent away, and all dependent either directly or indirectly on these branches of business are involved in the consequences of their interruption.

Where has Mr. AVERY, for instance, sold his plows? Whose patronage has made him wealthy and furnished employment to hundreds of working men for years past? We venture to say that one per cent. of all his sales have not been to the States North of us—that nine-tenths of all the plows he has made have been sold to the people of the South—that nine-tenths of all the working men he has had employed have been engaged in the manufacture of goods for the South, and without a Southern market for plows they would not have had work to do. Mr. AVERY has made a fortune and can probably afford to retire from business; and hence it may matter to him very little whether his successor or others engaged in the same business shall succeed or not; but how is it with those he has employed? Can they and their children afford to starve now because Mr. LINCOLN is pleased to forbid the shipment of plows to the only people who have ever bought Louisville plows?

And so it is with every manufacturing establishment in Louisville. The people of Indiana and Illinois and Ohio send to Cincinnati for their reapers and mowers and plows and machinery; they foster and build up the big rival establishments of that city; they furnish employment to the mechanics of Ohio and not to those of Kentucky; and but for the sale of Louisville manufactured goods to the South, there would have been no manufactories here and no employment for the hundreds of hands engaged in them.

The trade of the South has not enriched that section; but it has built up Louisville. The Southern people could have obtained everything they wanted at other places; but they have preferred, to a great extent, to buy from the manufacturers, dealers, and merchants of their own section; and to that trade is Louisville indebted for whatever prosperity has attended her in the past or was promised in the future.

To increase that trade, and to enhance her own business, Louisville has invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in steamboats, and millions in railroads: her steamboats are tied up at her wharves, and to-day her great railroad, *costing ten millions of dollars*, is closed to her own citizens by an illegal order from a usurper and tyrant who was placed in power, according to the admission of his own organ in this city, by the "enemies of the country."

And when complaints are made, when in consequence of this act of the Administration, ruin, beggary, want, and starvation stare us in the face, we are told that the South have acted very badly and therefore we owe it to ourselves to stop trading with them!

But when we stop trading with the South, with whom will we trade? When we stop selling to the South, to whom can we sell? Can we live without business?—can our city survive without manufactures or commerce?—can our laborers feed their hungry babes without employment?—and where is business, commerce, or employment to come from when trade with the South is stopped, not by ourselves, but by a tyrannic and illegal order from those who have no interest in our welfare and will not feel or even witness our sufferings?

This war is not our war. Kentucky was opposed to it; she resisted it; she is opposed to it yet; she believes it to be wrong, suicidal, "hair-brained and ruinous;" she has declared that she will take no part in it unless forced to do it in self-defense:—are we, then, to be made to suffer from it in this manner?—are its evils to be inflicted on us despite our protests and our opposition?—and are we to be thankful that we are permitted to starve in peace instead of being shot down in our streets as our countrymen have been in Baltimore and St. Louis?—or are we to be both starved and shot at the will of the tyrant or at the pleasure of some soldier of fortune who has enlisted under his bloody banner to fight for gold or fame?

Fellow-citizens, we desire you to look at this matter with that seriousness and solemnity that becomes men in a great crisis—to look at it as affecting your liberties, your rights as citizens of Kentucky, your privileges as freemen, your interests, and your honor. The order to prevent shipments over the Railroad is illegal, clearly and indisputably so; it is in violation of the Constitution of the United States; it is destructive to your interests; it is menacing to your liberties: we hope and believe it will be resisted by legal and peaceful means; we believe the courts, as soon as the case can be got before them, will decide against the Administration; and then an attempt to enforce it, should one madly and wickedly be made, will fasten the responsibility on the Administration and unite our people as one man in defense of the laws of the land and the rights and privileges of freemen.

In the meantime, a few days will make the effects of this invasion of our rights by the Administration apparent to the commonest understanding, and do more to convince the people of Louisville that all our interests are with the South than could be accomplished in an age by persuasion and argument; and thus good, and we trust great good, may come of evil.

By Saturday Main street will be deserted; and the stillness that will prevail throughout the city will be more eloquent than a thousand tongues.

☞ Up to the date of the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN on the 4th of March, the business of Louisville had not been seriously interfered with.

The secession of seven States prior to that time, and the formation of the Confederate States Government, had not brought suffering to our doors and ruin upon our people.

But in the few weeks that LINCOLN has been in power, what a change has been wrought!

And what the next few weeks will bring forth, God only knows!

The Mayor and City Council, to whom the people have entrusted their interests, have set an example of lawlessness by organizing an illegal military body in our midst, that must exert a demoralizing influence on our people.

The Administration, having cut us off from all communication with the South by means of the river, to-day requires the freemen of Louisville to obtain from its agents a "permit" before shipping a dollar's worth of goods over our own railroad.

To-day troops are organized in our midst for the Government service and commissions have been issued direct from Washington to the officers, in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the States respectively shall have the appointment of the officers of their militia in all cases.

How long it will be before the murder of unoffending citizens by these minions of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will bring on a conflict that will drench our streets in blood, Heaven only can tell.

That there is danger of such results, every calm, quiet citizen knows.

The responsibility for it when it comes will not be hard to place: those who have filled our State with arms for purposes of civil conflict, gotten up illegal military organizations, invited foreign soldiers to come here, and aided and abetted the usurpations of LINCOLN and supported his warfare on the rights of our citizens, must answer for it before the civilized world and at the bar of God.

Matters in Missouri.

Our readers have been informed of the progress of events in our sister State of Missouri.

They have been truly told of the arming of one party and of one class of the citizens of that State against their neighbors and friends, by authority of the General Government, as is now being done through GARRETT DAVIS, H. W. WADSWORTH, CHAS. A. WICKLIFFE, and others in this State.

They have been truly told of the wanton, wicked, unprovoked, and outrageous attack on the State Guard at or near Saint Louis.

They have been truly told of the repeated and revolting murders of women, children, and men, by the ruffian rabble mustered into the service of the Administration in St. Louis.

They have been truly told of the armed incursions into the interior, where houses were entered and searched, and property stolen, men killed, citizens seized and imprisoned by order of Federal officers, without law or justification.

They have been truly told of the proclamation of the General commanding the Administration forces in that section, annulling the laws of the State and exciting citizens to resistance to their execution.

They have been truly told of the violation of the agreement entered into by the representatives and officials of the State and the Administration, by the latter.

They have been truly told of the conference between Gen. LYON and Gov. JACKSON, and of the refusal of the former to listen to any terms of peace, or compromise, or adjustment.

They have been truly told of the rapid congregation of Federal troops in that State and their march into the interior, and of the outrages they perpetrated.

They have been truly told of the insult offered to the State in the installing of the infamous BOERNSTEIN as military Governor of the Commonwealth, without authority of law or the consent of the people, but in defiance of the Constitution and of the wishes of the freemen of the State,—BOERNSTEIN being as ignorant of American institutions as he is of the ten commandments, as desitute of character as he is of intelligence, as offensive to honest men as he is odious to decent ones, as cruel as he is false and perfidious, as abject to his superiors as he is insolent to those in his power, a peripatetic singing master and showman no better fitted for civil or military position than for the society of gentlemen—an act done by the order or with the sanction of the President.

And they have been truly told how it has been attempted to prevent investigation and exposure, to silence criticism and condemnation, to conceal their deeds from the light of civilization by efforts to intimidate and overawe the conductors of the public press, arresting one for treason without evidence or ground upon which to base the charge, and shooting and cutting and hacking another whose only fault was telling the truth.

We trust these things may not have to be written of Kentucky by some impartial recorder of facts in some other States.

Below we give an article from the St. Louis State Journal, whose editor, J. W. TUCKER, deserves the thanks of the people of America for his conscientious, fearless, and able discharge of the duties of an editor, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and danger, and ask the public to read it as completely vindicating the course taken by the authorities of Missouri pending the present troubles:

Every man in the State of Missouri accustomed to read a village newspaper, already knows the fact that our State authorities, humiliated themselves by making an agreement with Gen. Harney, who had no more right to dictate terms to the people of Missouri than the Emperor of China. But there was nothing in that agreement, itself, as published to the world, which imposed obligations that were not already existing, and immemorially acknowledged by our people. That agreement was made after Gen. Harney had proclaimed for his Government a purpose to subjugate the State, and to hold its citizens by military force, and after the spontaneous gathering together of some 4,000 men, the flower of the State, at the Capital of the State, to resist to the death this order which doomed them to vassalage.

In pursuance of the agreement between Harney and Price, these troops were disbanded and sent to their homes, and no military organization, of any kind or nature whatsoever, was subsequently collected together by the authority of the State. The pledges which were made by General Price in behalf of his Government were sacredly kept. The State officers, representing a true and honorable constituency, observed, like men of honor, their plighted faith. But Gen. Harney was removed—ignominiously dismissed from authority—because he had made such an agreement. Gen. Lyon succeeded to the command, and every week, and every day, during the continuance of that hollow and faithless truce, its terms, and letter, and spirit, were violated by the military mob collected at St. Louis. There was no law upon any statute book, State or Federal, in times past, or in time present, which recognized, authorized or justified the collecting together, the equipment or the command of that insurgent combination which was acting in the name of the Federal Government, yet, in the face of the lawlessness of this conspiracy, and in the teeth of that agreement binding in honor, made by Gen. Harney, Gen. Lyon, day by day, and week by week, proceeded to arm one class of the people of Missouri with arms furnished at the expense of the Government of the United States. He proceeded, also, to disarm individual private citizens, and to arrest their persons and imprison them, without color of legal process.

He sent scouting parties into different portions of the country, which committed robberies on the property of the citizens. He inaugurated and controlled a reign of terror and of arbitrary tyranny unknown to the history and law of the American people. These breeches of faith led to a solemn conference between the Governor of the State and this military officer. In that interview, Gov. Jackson proposed in good faith to disarm and disband every military company in the State, to protect every citizen, to preserve the peace of the State, to enforce the laws, to guarantee the State against the introduction of arms or of troops from abroad, on one only condition: that the military operations of the Federal Government should be conducted under the Constitution and laws of the Government. These terms were haughtily rejected by this Commandant Lyon, who asserted the right to garrison the State of Missouri with Federal troops, and to reduce and to hold the State of Missouri in the present condition of the State of Maryland—*i. e.*, in a condition of hopeless, helpless, vassalage to a tyrannical military usurpation. These facts are only of yesterday—known and read of all men. Missouri is and was a sovereign and co-equal member of the Federal Union. She had forfeited no right.

She had provoked no conflict. She had been strictly obedient to all law. No process of the Federal Courts had been resisted. No rebellion against the Government had occurred. No hostile invasion from abroad had been made into her territory. No contingency had occurred in which, even by the invitation of her Executive, could the Government of the United States employ a military force of any kind within her borders. And all these events succeeded to the arrest and imprisonment of 600 citizens of the State of Missouri, assembled for militia drill under an old, long standing statute of the State; committed by the insurgents in the name of the Federal Government, without warrant or order, or authority of any kind whatever from the War Department to justify that action. In the face of these facts, Gen. Lyon, in disregard of his reputation as a private gentleman, and in disregard of his official dignity, and in disregard of the honor of the government he serves, declares before the people of Missouri, as his excuse for invading the State, that the State authorities had violated their agreement with Harney, and had organized on a large scale the means of warfare, and had made a declaration of war. Every man, woman and child, having ordinary capacity, knows that he has lied upon the record.

He tells the people of Missouri he has liberated some misguided youths, first exacting from them an oath. He denominates the action of the patriots of the State as a rebellion, and not in keeping with the duty of *loyal subjects*, we suppose. And he insults the common sense and the self-respect of the people of Missouri, by reference to the clemency of the government in the Camp Jackson affair!

The Missouri Republican is his organ, which paper tells us this morning that Gov. Jackson's administration is at an end. And we suppose it will soon advocate the installation of Sample Orr, of Henry Boernstein or John B. Henderson as Provisional Governor of Missouri. But they reckon without their host! The bone and sinew of Missouri, with arms in their hands, will have something to say about the selection of the men who are to rule over them as *loyal subjects*.

Fools and blind! Missourians will sweep these invaders from her soil with the besom of destruction, and assert those rights, under the forms of constitutional government, which we inherited as freeborn men; and to which we are entitled under the Constitution and as citizens of the United States. "He who of old would rend the oak, dreamed not of the rebound."

"Is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath to blast the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin?"

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Plain do (double width)	60 c—worth 75c.
Barege Anglais	25½c—worth 50c.
Rich Brocade Poplins	70 c—worth $1 00
Figured Grenadine	50 c—worth 75c.
Solid Colored Barege (Plain and Crape)	25 c—worth 40c.
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Also, new and elegant SILKS AND DRESS GOODS at equally low prices; Lace Points and Mantles, Silk Mantles, Black Grenadine Shawls, Black Silk Shawls; also Linen Drills, Linen Checks, Spanish Linens for Men's and Boys' wear. Also, 500 dozen Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery; White Military Gloves; 200 pieces Irish Linen from 25c to $1 per yard. A large stock of Brown and Bleached Cottons and Domestics of every description. CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, LACE and DAMASK CURTAIN GOODS,

AT COST AND LESS THAN COST!

S. BARKER & CO.

je24 d5

WOOL WANTED!

WE will pay market price for FLEECE OR WASHED WOOL during the season
je21 d6* BRADY & DAVIES.

Business Notices.

MONEY LOANED.—Ladies and gentlemen equiring loans of any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., can be accommodated at the Exchange Office, Third street, one door north of Green, next to the Capitol Drug Store.

☞ Business prompt, honorable, and strictly confidential. JULIUS MENDEL. je20 d1y

☞ The following complimentary notice is taken from the Missouri Democrat:

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF SUFFERING RELIEVED BY TAKING McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL.—Since the 17th of August, the following cases have been reported cured:

105 persons have been cured of General Debility.
68 persons have been cured of Nervous Debility.
28 persons have been cured of diseases of the Kidneys.
180 persons who have been afflicted with various complaints, Fever, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, Dyspepsia, and Weakness of the Digestive Organs, have been cured, besides a large number from whom we have not yet heard.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier a remedy required by every one in the Western and Southern country. It is very pleasant and agreeable to take, and it can be taken by man, woman or child.

As a diuretic, it will cure any disease of the Kidneys or Bladder, and as an alternative, it will purify the blood, and remove all pimples, sores or blotches from the skin.

Try it—one drachm is sufficient to convince the most sceptical of its wonderful strengthening and invigorating properties.

See the advertisement in another column. jun5 d1m

MONEY LOANED.—Ladies or gentlemen requiring loans of any amount on Diamonds, Plate, etc., can be accommodated by applying at the Exchange office, 456 Market street, between Third and Fourth, north side, five doors above Fourth. Tickets in the Shelby College and Havana plan Lotteries for sale, or forwarded to any address. Prizes cashed. Office private. Business prompt, honorable, and strictly confidential. A. BLAND. sep30 dtf

SECOND IMPORTATION—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS—GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS—LARGE LOTS FROM AUCTION SALES OF NEW YORK TO MEET COMPETITION.—We are just in receipt of our second importation of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, in which will be found styles and fabrics entirely new in this market. Our stock is now one of the largest and best assorted in the city. To the following goods we call special attention: Broche Worsted Grenadines; English Bareges; Poplins and Mozambiques; Traveling Dress Goods in great variety; Organdies; Jaconets; Lawns; Brilliantes; Percales; Chintzes; Figured Linen Lawns; Solid Colored Organdies; Jaconets and Ginghams; Parasols and Parasolettes, in new designs; Sun Parasols, in all colors; Lace Mantles and Points; Black Silk Mantles; Alexandar and Bajou's Kid Gloves; Lace Mitts, Hosiery and Fans; English and American Prints and Chintzes; Domestics; stock of boys' wear, very large and complete; Mourning Goods in every quality and fabric, at prices to suit the people. MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH,
apr19 304 Fourth Street.

FURNITURE.—Wharton & Bennett keep always on hand a very large assortment of cabinet furniture of every description at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. Their motto is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 502 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

TO THE LADIES—FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English barege, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambrics, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton sheeting.

All of which will be sold low at
G. B. TABB'S,
m27 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

AT WAR PRICES!

CARPETS AND DRY GOODS!
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS!
TABLE AND ALL OTHER GRADES LINENS!
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS (all widths);
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARPETING;
PLAIN BLACK GRENADINES;
PLAIN BLACK SILKS (EVERY GRADE);
LAWNS, BAREGES, WHITE GOODS, &c.;
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS;
With a full stock
DOMESTIC GOODS, CANTON MATTING, &c., &c., &c.;

Which will be Sold Low.

C. DUVALL & CO., 225 Main street,
je20 81d Opposite Bank of Kentucky.

SUNDRIES—
500 bbls No. 1 Salt
20 bags Table Salt (small bags);
50 bbls Cider Vinegar
25 bbls large No. 3 Mackerel;
20 ½ bbls No. 2 do;
20 bbls medium No. 2 do;
25 ½ bbls No. 3 do;
50 kits No. 2 do;
100 boxes Herring;
75 cases Soda;
25 boxes Soda (1 lb papers);
200 do Pipes;
200,000 G. D. Caps;
100,000 S. B. do
20 boxes Butler's IXL Blacking;
25 boxes Quart Flasks.
20 do Pint do;
10 do Half Pint Flasks;
25 bbls Butter Crackers;
100 coils Hemp Rope;
50 do Cotton Rope;
10 do Grass do;
50 dozen Hemp Bed Cords;
50 do Grass do;
100 do Cotton Plow Lines;
100 bales Batting;
50 bags Cotton Yarns;
25 dozen Cotton Plow Lines;
10 bags Cotton Twine;
Instore and for sale by MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.,
je24 310 Main street.

FOR CASH!

Special Notice

HITE & SMALL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Carpets,

Floor Oil-Cloths,

RUGS, MATS,

Curtain Goods, Shades, Cornices, Bands, Table Linen,

SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, MOSQUITO NETT, INDIA and COCO MATTINGS, &c., &c.

WE make the above SPECIAL NOTICE with a view of calling the particular attention of *buyers*, either for their own wants or for the *army in camp*, to the great *inducements* now offered from our very large stock—a sacrifice FORCED ONLY. Linen and Cotton Sheetings, all widths; Brown and White Table Linens; Linen Towelings of all kinds; Russia Crash, Sacking and Doylies; Wine Cloths, Marcellies Spreads, English Hemp Carpets and Druggets, Table Oil-Cloths; *Brown Linen Mosquito Netting*, English, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, small figure for railway car seats; also *heavy Linen Burlaps*, 8-8 wide, for lining cars; together with a splendid assortment of *Parlor and Chamber Carpets, Curtains, &c.*

HITE & SMALL, Main street, between Third and Fourth.
je24

NOTICE.

ALL persons desiring to make shipments of goods over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad on and after MONDAY, 24th June, 1861, will please call at my office and obtain the requisite information, together with *periodic* attending in his shipments as may be admissible.

CHAS. B. COTTON,
Surveyor of Port of Louisville.
Louisville, Ky., June 21st. je22 dtf

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!

PURPLE TOP TURNIP SEED;
Ruta Baga do do;
Flat Dutch do do;
In quantities to suit, for sale by CARTER & BUCHANAN
je22 d6&w3 Louisville, Ky.

SPLIT-BOTTOM CHAIRS.

We are Agents for the sale of KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY Split-bottomed Chairs, and have in store for sale a large lot of all sizes.
je22 dtf A. L. SHOTWELL & SON, Wall street.

BUTTER! BUTTER!

RECEIVED and in store, 34 firkins and 23 tubs of choice W. R. Butter, in good shipping order.
je18 d6 ABNER COOPER, 145 Fourth street.

DRUMS!

OF LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE!

J. MASON & CO.,

497 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE NATIONAL HOTEL.

m31 d&&w1

Special Notices.

BUTTER! BUTTER!

The very best brands of New York and W. R Butter, in good shipping order, in firkins of 25, 50 and 100 lbs, received daily.

Old Kenton (XXX) Ale, in bbls and half bbls, always on hand and sold lower than any other good brands.

50 bbls Cider Vinegar;
100 ½ bbls No. 1 Lake Superior White Fish;
50 ¼ do do do Herring;
100 dozen Shaker Brooms;
2,000 bushels Iowa Potatoes;
50 bbls superior Mecca Oil, for all kinds of machinery of steamboats or railroads, and is much cheaper and better than Lard Oil.

For sale low to close consignments, by BOWEN & CO.,
je14 No. 143 Wall street, Louisville, Ky.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

For the restoration to health of those who have been stricken by apoplexy or paralysis they are the only reliable medicine. In all affections of the lungs, chest and bowels, their prompt use saves life and quickly cures. Pneumonia, pleurisy, cholera, wind, spasms, worms, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, whether from malaria, eating unripe fruits or other faults in diet, yield to their influence. Asthma, gout, rheumatism, liver affections, ruptures, inflammations of any organ, fevers, whether ague or other specific fevers; bilious diseases, jaundice, St. Vitus' dance, smallpox, measles, croup, erysipelas, white swellings, piles, ulcers of even thirty years' continuance and especially ulcers of the liver, have all been cured permanently by these celebrated Vegetable Universal Pills. In female complaints and nervous diseases they have been equally successful. (Vide change of life, both first and second periods). Epilepsy, depression of spirits, frightful dreams, all obstructions and relaxations are by them cured, dispersed and corrected.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by J. B. WILDER & CO. Main street, and RAYMOND & TYLER, Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., and by all respectable dealers in medicines my29 dlm&w4

ASK THE CHEMISTS
about
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.
It has been
ANALYZED
and
PRONOUNCED POISONLESS.
Moreover it is sold under the highest scientific sanction, as the
ONLY DYE
ever manufactured either in Europe or America that
Perfectly Imitates Nature.
Prepared by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. je6 d&w1m

WEBSTER'S GALLERY, AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS' IVORYTYPES, LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS
475
my24 8tf

FOR CLERK OLDHAM COUNTY COURT.

WM. G. TAYLOR is a candidate for Clerk of the Oldham County Court, at the August election. m28 d&w to

NAZARETH ACADEMY!

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. Exercises will commence at 8 o'clock A. M.

Parents and guardians of the pupils, and friends of the Institution, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Classes will be resumed on the first Monday of September next. je19 d4

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED, a large Brindle COW, no mark except a small piece of white down the back, and a small piece out of the left ear. Return to the corner of Gray and Second.
my25 dtf JOHN H. KITZERO.

AMERICAN
LETTER EXPRESS CO.
OFFICES:
NO. 307 GREEN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, AND COR. THIRD AND WALNUT STS.

THE undersigned have formed a Company for the purpose of transpitting Letters, &c., to and from the Southern Confederacy, at a reasonable rate, and agree to furnish business men and others their correspondence between Louisville and Nashville at regular intervals, as may be most convenient to all parties concerned.

THOS. E JENKINS,
W. A. McGILL.

The undersigned know the above parties to be reliable and responsible persons, and entitled to all confidence.

Wm L. Kelly, Assistant Postmaster.
Luke P. Blackburn,
F. R. Ousley,
C. O. Armstrong,
W. T. Bartley & Co.,
A. Throckmorton,
Wm. Kinz,
J. G. Mathews,
J. Mason & Co.,
Wm. Stone & Co.,
Benj J. Adams,
O. H. Stratton,
Harvey, Hughes & Co.,
W. N. Haldeman,
Hill McCraw,
L. Richardson,
Wallace, Lithgow & Co.,
J. G. Dodge & Co.,
Hexan & Escott,
Sandford Duncan & Co.,
T. & R. Slevin & Caln,
Geo. D. Prentice,
Julius Winter,
Liedenberger & Co.,
J. Smith Speed,
J. Lawrence Smith,
Guthrie & Co.,
Cornwall & Bro.,
Marshall Hill & Co.
J. W. Tompkins,
Kitts & Werne,
Chamberlain & Tapp,
Richard Trabue,
Isham Henderson,
Jas S. Wallace,
Brannin & Summers,
Jno. R. Smith,
Paul R. Shipman,
Brady & Davis,
Brinley, Dodge & Co.,
C. Litchen & Co.,
John J. Speed,
Walter Overton.
je13 dtf

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S
SEWING MACHINES.

THEY are remarkably strong and simple in their construction; make the Lock Stitch upon both sides alike, which cannot be ravelled, use a straight needle, and will sew with linen thread.

The flexibility or tension is such that they will sew over the heaviest seams in negro jeans without difficulty; also sews the finest barege or lawn without drawing it.

All Machines warranted.

P. L. FORSKETT, No. 5 Masonic Temple,
m14 deod&weow tf Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

GRAYSON SPRINGS, KY.

THE undersigned having the entire control of James F. Clarkson's interest in this establishment, will open the same for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June, with a liberal table to keep a plain and substantial Kentucky Hotel, including all the best supplies the country will afford, and solicits patronage.

TERMS OF BOARD:

Board per day $1 25
" " week 7 00
" " month 25 00
Children and servants, half price.
Horses, $3 50 per week.
je15 d2m&w8 M. P. CLARKSON.

COAL, PITTSBURG. COAL.
PEACH ORCHARD.
HARTFORD CITY.
COAL. COAL.
Of the best quality and at the lowest prices. For sale by CRITTENDEN & GANTT,
west side Third street, bet. Main and Market.
my3 dtf

FLAG AND TENT DEPOT!

We keep on hand and make to order,
SILK UNTING, AND CHINTZ
FLAGS AND TENTS,
Of every size, style and quality, at LOW PRICES.
Large lot of
TENT CANVAS
ON HAND.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
217 Fourth st...between Main and Market,
je3 Louisville, Ky.

NEW STEAMBOAT AGENCY.

B. J. CAFFREY has the entire Agency at Louisville for the Henderson and Louisville Packet EUGENE. All business pertaining to the Engine will be promptly attended to. I have a Shipping Clerk on the street at all times. Office at the old stand of Long & Ballard, 137 Wall street. je14 d1m

HOUSEKEEPERS

Who are cleaning and changing CARPETS, should not put them down again without the PATENT CARPET LINING, to be had only at WILKINS, west side Fourth st., between Main and Market. ap4 dtf

Miscellaneous.

SPRING CLOTHING

Cheap for Cash.

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.,

NO. 227 MAIN STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING THE FINEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S

CLOTHING

Ever brought to this City, consisting of

Spring Suits,

DRESS SUITS,

TIES, GLOVES, CRAVATS,

HALF HOSE,

EVERYTHING TO COMPLETE A GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.

P. S.—J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO. are not interested in any other House in this city.

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.
ap5 dtf

FINE KENTUCKY JEANS!

HAVING RECONSTRUCTED my Mill, and added new machinery for making
FINE
Kentucky Jeans,
(which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West). I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant
FREE FROM GREASE and made of PURE NATIVE WOOL.
☞ A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on hand.
ap16 d1y&w1y 3dpwt

ARKANSAS COTTON LANDS, NOT CUTED BY LEVEES, AND NEAR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FOR SALE ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, OR ONE-HALF OF EACH TRACT IN EXCHANGE FOR NEGROES—TO-WIT:

FIRST TRACT—Of 1,600 acres, on Alligator Bayou, three miles from Mississippi river, back of Walnut Bend, in Crittenden county, below Memphis; 200 acres deadened.

SECOND TRACT—1,100 acres, on the line of Railroad from Gaines' Landing and back of Bayou Bartholomew, in Drew county.

THIRD TRACT—3,000 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake in Phillips county, two miles from Mississippi river, 800 acres five-year old deadening.

FOURTH TRACT—1,000 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake, one mile from Mississippi river; 200 acres in high state of cultivation, 700 acres old deadening, with No. 1 Dwelling and Plantation buildings.

Persons desiring more information will please address GEORGE W. JOHNSON, at Georgetown, Ky., W. V. JOHNSON, at Louisville, Ky., Mr. LEWIS STILWELL, at Crittenden county, Ark., and Mr. J. S. MATHEWS, at Brew county, Ark.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
my17 dtf M. V. JOHNSON.

MRS. A. E. PORTER,

Millinery

AND

FANCY STORE,

No. 327 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth,

my24 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR INVALIDS.

TONIC WINE BITTERS dispensed with Soda Water, at my Fountain.
my6 dtf O. H. STRATTAN, Capitol Drug Store, opposite the Post-office.

PRESCRIPTIONS

PUT UP accurately and promptly at all hours.
my6 dtf O. H. STRATTAN, Capitol Drug Store, opposite the Post-office.

Ground Pepper and Spices,

PREPARED and sold at the CAPITOL DRUG STORE, opposite the Post-office.
my6 dtf O. H. STRATTAN, Proprietor.

Compound Buckeye Pile Salve,

MANUFACTURED and sold exclusively at the Capitol Drug Store, opposite the Post-office.
my6 dtf O. H. STRATTAN, Apothecary.

Oil Lamps Oil
Oil Lamps Oil
Oil Lamps Oil

COAL OIL, LUNAR OIL, LARD OIL, and FLUID LAMPS, of every style, and embracing all the latest improvements, together with all the Burning Oils and Burning Fluids, of the best quality, for sale wholesale and retail very low. We are exclusive agents for this city for the sale of the Breckbridge Coal Oil (the best made), and for the Lunar Oil and Lamps; also for the sale of rights for the Lunar Light. Who would burn candles when a light equal to five or six candles can be had at half the cost of one candle? Lunar and Coal Oil Lamps are just as safe as candles. HARDY & BEATTY,
ap9 dtf corner Market and Fourth streets.

WARD & CARY,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

Main street, bet. Fifth and

EVERGREEN CARTER.....JAMES BUCHANAN.
CARTER & BUCHANAN,
DEALERS IN
Garden and Grass Seeds,
And Manufacturers of
Agricultural Implements,
apl4 6m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Medicinal.

SECONDARY SYPHILIS!

A Cure Guaranteed without the Use of Medicine by an Entirely New Medicated Bath.

Relief Experienced in Three Days!

OLD MERCURIAL AND BLOOD DISEASES ENTIRELY REMOVED, AND THE SYSTEM THOROUGHLY REGENERATED!

DO NOT DESPAIR—THERE IS HOPE AT LAST!

TWO YEARS AGO experiments were instituted at our Institution with a new method of eliminating the virus of syphilis from the system, by means of a new and peculiar Medical Bath. The experiment proved almost wonderful in cases, and since then the numerous cases of cases have been treated without a single failure. Not a dose of medicine is given in any case, except in cases of debility, where a simple tonic is required. The stomach and digestion is thus spared injury, and no unpleasant effects are experienced. Old humors, and the remains of old diseases lurking in the system, are expelled entirely, and the body restored to a condition of perfect health.

It is a well-known fact that Syphilitic Diseases cannot be cured by internal medicine, notwithstanding many profess to do it. There are thousands who have been under the most skillful treatment for years, and expended hundreds of dollars, who have completely ruined their constitutions by taking mercury and other medicines, without curing the disease, whereas, by this method, in a very short time we are enabled to perfect a cure in every case, no matter how bad.

We invite physicians to send us their *worst cases* to test our new method, especially their poor patients, who are unable to pay for an expensive cure of treatment. An improvement is often experienced from the first day.

Our charge, which must be paid in advance, will be adapted to the circumstances of patients; and in all cases where the cure is not effected, *the money will be refunded.*

All other diseases of a private nature are treated as usual, upon improved principles at our Dispensary, which is a regularly chartered institution. Open day and night.

☞ Apply at GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, 314 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. jel7 d&wtf

Dr. J. H. McLean's
Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier,
GREATEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD,
AND THE
Most Delicious and Delightful
CORDIAL
EVER TAKEN.

IT is strictly a scientific and Vegetable Compound, procured by the distillation of Roots, Herbs and Bark, Yellow Dock, Blood Root, Black Root, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry Bark and Dandelion, entering into its composition. The entire active medicinal principle of each ingredient is thoroughly extracted by my new method of distilling, producing a delicious cordial, although

Before taking — After taking

it, and the most infallible remedy for renovating the diseased system, and restoring the sick, suffering, and debilitated invalid to health and strength.

McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING
CORDIAL
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of blood to the Head, Dizziness, Headache in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feelings when lying down, Dyspepsy, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back and Joints, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Large Perspiration, Debilitated or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blotches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever).

OVER A MILLION OF BOTTLES

Have been sold during the last six months, and in do instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who then, will suffer from Weakness or Debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you? No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by the Cordial. Persons disease debilitated and shattered nervous system which is broken down by excess, weak in nature, or consumptive in habit, or those of sedentary occupation is restored to his pristine health and vigor.

MARRIED PERSONS,

Or others conscious of inability, from whatever cause, will find McLean's Strengthening Cordial a thorough regenerator of the system; and all who may have injured themselves by improper indulgence, will find the Cordial a certain and speedy remedy.

TO THE LADIES.

MCLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

Is a Sovereign and Speedy Cure for

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

Whites, Obstructed or Difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine or Involuntary Discharge there of, Fallin of the Womb, Giddiness, Fainting, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

Suffer no longer! Take it according to Directions It will stimulate, strengthen, and invigorate you, and cause the blood to mount your cheek again. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN.

If your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted, McLean's Cordial will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Do not a moment, try it, and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.

CAUTION!—Beware of Druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitters or Sarsaparilla trash, which they say is "just as good," saying it is just as good, avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taking every morning—fasting, is a certain preventive for cholera, chills and fever, yellow fever, or any prevalent disease. It is put up in large bottles. Price only $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. J. H. McLEAN,
Sole Proprietor of this Cordial:
Also McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

☞ Principal Depot on the corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

MCLEAN'S
VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT,
The best Liniment in the world.

The only safe and certain cure for Cancers, Piles, Tumors, swellings, and brown's or gouts, paralysis, numbness, weakness of the muscles, chronic or inflamatory rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, contracted muscles or ligaments, earache or tooth ache, bruises, sprains, contusions, fresh cuts, ulcers, fever sores, caked breasts, sores, nipples, burnt scalds, sore throat, or any inflamation or pain, no difference how severe, or how long the disease may have existed, McLean's Celebrated Liniment is a certain remedy.

Thousands of human beings have been saved a life of misery and misery by the use of this invaluable medicine.

McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment

Will relieve pain almost instantaneously, and it will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest sores in an incredibly short time.

For Horses and other Animals,

McLean's celebrated Liniment is the only safe and reliable remedy for the cure of spavin, ring bone, windgalls, scalds, sprains, contracted tendons, swellings. It will never fail to cure big head, poll evil, fistula, or running sores, or sweeny, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, contusions, scratches, heels, cracks, saddle or collar galls, cuts, sores or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Apply it as directed, and a cure is certain in every instance.

Then why suffer no longer with the many worthless Liniments offered to you. Obtain a supply of Dr. McLean's celebrated Liniment and it will cure you.

J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor,
Corner of Third and Pine sts., St. Louis, Mo.
RAYMOND & TYLER, Agents, Fourth street, adv. G. H. CARTY, Market street, between Third and Fourth, and by dealers everywhere.
aug2 deod4wly

DR. HALL'S
LOUISVILLE
MEDICAL INFIRMARY,
Conducted on the plan of the Hospital Des Veneriens, Paris,

Whoever those afflicted with any form of Private Disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz: Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary and Constitutional Syphilis, Disease of the Kidneys, &c. By this system it is proved that the venereal complaint is as entirely under the control of medicine as is a common cold or simple fever, and, while insufficient sessions are daily sending away their patients in hopelessness, and giving them up only from their own incompetency to weight and permanently cure are constantly being affected at a infirmary.

YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Dr H devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit, which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years are to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and effacing the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood: the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a form of unmeaning misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. H., by his new treatment, is enabled to insure a speedy and permanent cure.

DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS—No art do of medicine intended for the exclusive use of females has ever yet been introduced that has given such universal satisfaction as the American Periodical Pills. They can be relied on in all cases of Menstrual obstruction, Irregularities, &c., as a safe and safe remedy. Price per mail $1 and one postage stamp.

Patients living at a distance can be cured at home by sending a description of their disease and inclosing a stamp.

Medicines sent to any address.

☞ Office No. 116 Jefferson street, between First and Second. Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
feb21 d&wtf L. HALL, M.D.

By Telegraph.

SATURDAY NOON'S DISPATCHES.

WAR MOVEMENTS!

PICKETS SHOT!

5,000 Federals at Fall's Church!

2,500 Southerner's Three Miles Distant!

A BATTLE INEVITABLE!

SEVEN MORE REGIMENTS ORDERED TO WASHINGTON CITY!

More Virginia Masked Batteries!

THE SEWALL'S POINT BATTERY!

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President has appointed the following U. S. Consuls: Wm. Porter Miles, of Louisiana, at Tripoli; Wm. F. Nash, of Kentucky, at Stutgard; Wm. Bebb, of Tennessee, at Tangiers; Wm. H. Russell, of Missouri, at Trinidad de Cuba; Chas. J. Hendel, of Illinois, at Stellin; Geo. True, of Ohio, at Funchal; James E. Vinton, of Wisconsin, at Halifax; R. L. Barbor, of Ohio, at Matawras; A. L. Wolff, of Iowa, at Basle.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

To-day about 5,000 troops of Gen. McDowell's division, including two Ohio regiments, have moved forward from Ball's cross roads to the neighborhood of Falls Church, about three miles distant from either Fairfax Court House and Vienna. Capt. Tompkins, of the cavalry, returned from a reconnoissance this afternoon towards Vienna, and reports a force of 2,500 rebels at that point. If, as is probable, the latter should be reinforced to-night, a battle between these forces will be almost inevitable to-morrow.

A collision occurred this morning between a picket guard of the Second Connecticut Regiment and a Rebel picket near Falls Church. The Connecticut picket was ordered to occupy the position held by the rebel picket. It is reported that on taking possession of the ground, one of the Connecticut men was killed and four wounded. The loss of the other side is supposed to be greater. This report needs confirmation although it is from a reliable source.

I learn from General Walbridge that the Governor's of all the (Free?) States have replied to his letters inquiring whether they were in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. They are a unit in declaring that they were. They are ready with men and money to bring the war to an end.

Col. Ritchie, of Governor Andrew's staff, telegraphs to the Governor to start seven of the ten regiments, accepted yesterday, by to-morrow. It is said that the seven regiments referred to have been drilling for some time, and are thoroughly appointed and ready to start.

It is now evident that the main blow against the rebels will be struck from the Federal Capitol. The army of Washington now consists of 45,000 effective men, comprising two infantry and one cavalry regiments of the regular army; 21 regiments from the city and State of New York; 5 from Pennsylvania; 4 from Maine; 3 from Connecticut; 3 from Michigan, 2 from Ohio; 2 from Massachusetts; 1 from Rhode Island; and 6 batteries of light infantry. 10,000 more men will be added to this immense body early next week.

10,000, with the District militia, will be sufficient for the events at the Capitol, so that a grand army of 45,000 as spirited troops as can be found any where, can be moved against the rebels. With the aid of Gen. Patterson's division, they will be more than sufficient to break the lines of the rebels and drive them in the direction of Richmond.

Surprise has been expressed in some quarters at the failure of Gen. Scott to prevent the erection of batteries at various points on the right bank of the Potomac. The impending advance of the Union army towards Richmond, however, will either compel the Rebels to remove their batteries or render them an easy prey to the Federal troops. Gen. Scott is simply indisposed to take, at a great sacrifice of life, what will be had in due time, without bloodshed.

Gen. McClellan has been instructed to sweep the last vistiges of secession both out of No th western and Western Virginia. His army will be strongly reinforced for immediate operations South of the Kanawha river.

Twelve heavy sea-coast guns are now nearly all mounted in the batteries on the Virginia side, and regular artillerists are daily drilling at them for several hours.

An opinion is entertained here that the main body of rebel army has not returned to the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, but only detachments to attract the attention of Gen. Patterson's division, by creating the impression of the return of all Gen. Johnson's force to prevent the sending forward of any part of Gen. Patterson's troops to strengthen the Federal column here. There is reason to believe that in the meantime the principal part of Gen. Johnston's command are now in the vicinity of Leesburg and Edward's Ferry.

Advices have been received here from Fort Pickens to the 16th inst. There was no change in the military status. Active operations were still kept up on both sides. Commander Brown had actively completed his means of defense.

The Fortress is in the very best possible condition, and no fears were entertained of the rebel forces under Bragg, which our commander states are still very large notwithstanding a portion of them have been detailed for service at some other point.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 21.—It is probable that all the roads between the advance posts of the enemy, and from there toward our lines are covered by masked batteries. In addition to those discovered by Lieut. Tompkins, it has been ascertained that there is one, and probably more, on the roads near Springfield, the first station from Springfield on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, nine miles from Alexandria and 18 miles from Manassas Junction. A force of several hundred protects them. It is believed that they have been recently erected.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

A special messenger arrived from Fortress Monroe says, two men arrived there who had escaped from Sewall's Point. It seems that the battery at Sewall's Point is composed of five columbiads, six pieces of smaller bore and three rifled cannon—in all fourteen guns.

Between the Point and Norfolk there are twenty other batteries, armed with the guns stolen from the navy yard. At Sewall's Point there are 500 men; at Norfolk 15,000, most of them under orders for Richmond. At intermediate points there are about 2,000, amongst them 1,500 South Carolinians, two full regiments from Louisiana and one from Georgia. The three last have been so much dissatisfied with their treatment and probable destiny that Howell Cobb, who has two sons in the Georgia regiment, had to be sent for from Richmond to address them. He bade them be of good courage, and pledged his honor that within three months the Confederate army would not only occupy Washington, but would have subdued the entire Union forces of the North.

These men also say that the Rebel leaders will force through a bloody war and persist in their treason to the end.

They also say that the most exaggerated reports of outrages committed upon women by Northern soldiers reached the rebel camp. These fabrications are acting as a stimulant upon the men.

Governor Pickens has issued a proclamation forbidding any more South Carolina troops from leaving Palmettodom. He expresses the belief that the "Northern hordes" contemplate an invasion of the "sacred soil" via Charleston, and says the first duty of South Carolinians is to the State. This is the legitimate beginning of the end.

[Special to the New York World.]

The fight at Edward's Ferry on Monday seems to have been rather a serious affair. As we learn from Virginians who came over for protection, that 40 or 50 were killed by the bombs that were thrown with so much accuracy among them from a howitzer on this side. A boat load of rebels were crossing the mouth of a small creek making into the river, towards the close of the action when a bomb from the battery burst immediately over it. After the smoke cleared away, only two men were seen standing out of between 25 or 30 in it. Many bodies were distinctly seen floating in the water about the boat.

[Special to the N.Y Times]

It is now said that Col. Hardee is at or near Fairfax with batteries and 400 cavalry.

Letters received in this city from one of the middle counties of Kentucky represent in earnest terms that if the citizens there are driven from their present position of neutrality, there is rapidly increasing among them a feeling to stand by the Union at all hazards.

The real secessionists are scarce, and the inclination of the people is decidedly in opposition to following in the wake of South Carolina.

It is said Gen. Schenck has appointed Don Piatt, of Cincinnati, commissary of his brigade with the rank of captain.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Speaker Allen, of Ind., leaves here to-morrow for Indianapolis to lay before Gov. Morton a requisition of the War Department for four additional regiments from that State, to be taken from the First, Second, and Third Congressional Districts. A large number of companies are already formed in that part of the State, and were organizing with a view of immediate service in these regiments.

As evidence of active war preparations is the fact that Quartermaster General Meigs advertises for baggage wagons.

Gentleman here who are in communication with the Unionists of East Tennessee are of the opinion that the Convention to meet at Knoxville will pursue a course similar to that adopted by the Wheeling Conventions in Virginia. They will repudiate the usurpers at Nashville, elect a Governor, and organize a State Government as near as possible in conformity with the provisions of the State Convention and call upon loyal men of Tenn. to rally to their support. The Union men are at the fighting point. All they want from the Gov't is arms. When they have these they will take care of themselves and close the Cumberland Gap Railroad against the Rebels. It has been the main avenue for reinforcements and supplies to the rebels in Virginia. This movement will supply another segment to the circle of Union men that is being gradually tightened around the Rebels in Virginia.

From Boston.

BOSTON, June 22.—The 5th regiment of Maine will leave Portland for New York on Wednesday next, via. the Fall River line from Boston.

The frigate Santee sailed from Portsmouth yesterday. She carries 50 guns, and officers and crew numbering 500.

The Vincennes, at the Charleston Navy Yard, will probably sail Tuesday.

The Preble is ready to sail.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 21.—The regiment which yesterday made a reconnoissance towards Great Bethel returned late in the evening, having gone to the neighborhood of Little Bethel. They brought back intelligence of great importance. It is understood the Confederates are concentrating large forces at Yorktown. It is safe to say that important movements are going on at Sewall's Point, also at Willoughby Point, some six miles further down, and opposite the Rip Raps.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

THE CAPTURED PRIVATEERS TO BE DEALT WITH LAWFULLY.

The Federal Army to be Increased to 300,000.

THE NAVY TO BE DOUBLED.

MISSOURI AFFAIRS.

A State Camp Dispersed.

A FIGHT AT COLE CAMP.

TWENTY-THREE UNION AND TWENTY-FIVE SECESSIONISTS KILLED.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—It is believed the Government will not interfere with the due course of the law in the case of the captured pirates of the privateer Savannah.

The case of the condemned schooner Tropic Bird will probably be appealed to the United States Court.

Mr. Crittenden will probably offer his compromise at the extra session of Congress, probably coupled with the threat of the secession of Kentucky if it is not adopted.

[Special to the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.]

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, paid a visit this morning to the leading officials and was warmly received. The Administration is highly pleased with the manly and vigorous attitude of Mr. Johnson.

Beauregard is evidently making preparations for advancing. It is understood some of the Southern troops are jealous of their State designations, and do not respond with much alacrity to their officers' orders.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

Good judges say there won't be any battle for weeks yet, and perhaps none this side of Richmond, excepting a skirmish or two.

Government will soon issue orders preventing the army and navy performing service as slave catchers, that business belonging to the civil office.

It is said Secretary Chase will recommend Congress to impose a slight income tax.

Senator Johnson has arrived here. He was fired upon passing through Cumberland Gap, but is uninjured. He says the Union men of East Tennessee will imitate the action of Western Virginia, cut loose from rebellious authorities, and fight for the Union.

Gen. Scott had been asked by Western men to order the retreat of Cadwallader across the Potomac. The old hero replied, "It's all right—all right—you will say so three months hence."

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

A messenger from Fall's Church says there are 2,000 Rebel troops at Fairfax Church.

A gentleman from Paris says he saw there a letter from Senator Mason, dated February 28, declaring that arrangements had been made to secure the passage of the secession ordinance in Virginia, and Washington would be seized at an early day. Mason was then sitting in the Senate.

From letters received at the War Department there is reason to believe the Rebels intended to attack Washington this morning, but for reasons unknown the plot failed to come to a head.

The acptain of a steamer from below says, there are further indications of the erection of Rebel batteries at Mathias Point.

Professor Lowe, the aeronaut, is making an ascension from Arlington this afternoon, to view the position of the Rebels.

The 29th Regiment has arrived.

From Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 22.—Gentlemen from Sedalia, the present terminus of the Pacific Railroad, and about twenty miles from Cole Camp, say that in the fight at the latter place on the night of the 18th, between a considerable body of Union men, and a number of State troops from Warsaw, twenty-three of the former were killed. The Union men were commanded by Capt. Cook, and were the force that was supplied with arms from the arsenal in St. Louis a short time since. Capt. Cook died, but his men rallied and forced their assailants to retreat with a loss of twenty-five killed, J. H. Leach, editor of the Warsaw Democrat, and three other prominent citizens of Warsaw being among the numbers. Seventeen of the Union men who were killed were sleeping in a barn at the time of the attack.

Gov. Jackson, with about 600 men, passed Cole Camp on the 20th, pushing southward, probably for Arkansas.

The State troops have evacuated Lexington, and are marching towards Arkansas, 5,000 strong. It was said Gen. Price is at their head, but other reports say he resigned previous to the battle at Boonville, and still others that he is very sick at Lexington.

Ben McCullough is reported to be at Maysville, Ark., with 15,000 men and considerable artillery.

The Second Regiment of Iowa volunteers, under Col. Bates, joined Gen. Lyon and command at Boonville yesterday.

The steamer J. C. Swon reached here this afternoon, bringing the volunteers wounded at Boonville. Col. Blair also came down.

The number of State troops killed at Boonville is not yet known, but fifty is probably a high estimate.

The stars and stripes now wave from a pole near the Gubernatorial mansion where a secession flag recently hung.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Capt. Totten's command returned to Syracuse yesterday afternoon, having given up the pursuit of Jackson at Florence, 10 miles below. Half a car load of powder was seized at Tipton, and almost the same amount of lead at Syracuse, yesterday.

Franklin, the engineer engaged in burning bridges, was arrested at Tipton. S. H. McCullough, cousin of Ben. McCullough, is also a prisoner.

The Republican learns that Gen. Price was at Lexington, Wednesday, still sick. Troops were flocking rapidly to the State standard. Gen. Raines had arrived in advance of some 1,500 troops from the South-west. It is probable that 4,000 troops will be concentrated at Lexington before Gen. Lyon, who is understood to be waiting at Boonville for reinforcements, reaches there.

Between 3000 and 4000 troops collected in Jackson county, are here, but much disaffection existed among them, some objecting to serve out of the county, while others were anxious for a fight and ready to go anywhere. Finally one half of their number threw down their arms and went home to attend to their farms, while the balance proceeded towards Lexington.

It is thought one or both Kansas regiments now stationed on the border of that State, with Captain Prince's regulars at Kansas City, will come down the Missouri river in boats and reach Lexington simultaneously with the forces under Gen. Lyon.

Capt. Steele, U. S. Cavalry, resigned at St. Joseph on the 18th, and left for Virginia.

The Santa Fe correspondent of the Republican says Capt. Claiborne, Lieutenants Jackson and McNeil, recently stationed at Fort Staunton, had resigned.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 22—Reports from Washington say the navy will be doubled in size as soon as possible. Secretary Welles will recommend heavy appropriations for building war vessels.

The President will call for at least 300,000 men, and money to correspond

Congress will at an early day suspend the writ of habeas corpus wherever there is an organized rebellion, and in the judgment of the President it should be suspended, the suspension of course being temporary.

Bids for the Indiana State loan reached $1,408,000 at the range of 80½ and 88 9-10. The loan commissioners decided to accept no offers under 85, and take till next Friday to decide whether to accept under 90.

A gentleman who has recently returned from Richmond, informs us that when he left there were only about 5,000 Rebel troops encamped there. Troops were arriving and going through to Mannassas daily.

Jeff. Davis lived at the Spotswood House, Richmond, and the State Department and apartments were in the hotel.

Not more than one-third of the tobacco crop has been planted this year. There is no market for it. The ground is more valuable for wheat and corn. These crops look finely.

It is extremely difficult for strangers to get away from Richmond.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 22.—A special to the Times, from Cairo, says it is authoritatively stated that 400 Missouri Secessionists left Point Pleasant, 80 miles below here, for Memphis, on Thursday.

It is reported that Missourians are crossing the Arkansas river in large numbers for Yellville, the county seat of Marion county.

The Tribune has intelligence that Capt. Prince, with 400 regulars, moved from Kansas City to Liberty, Mo., Wednesday, to disperse a camp of Rebels under command of Brigadier-General Jesse Morin. On Tuesday the Rebels hearing of the approach of Capt. Prince, broke up and scattered in every direction. Capt. Prince took possession of the town, captured the principal Secessionists, including General Morin. They all took the oath of allegiance except Gen. Morin who remained a prisoner.

A Home Guard was then organized.

From Hagerstown.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., June 22.—An express arrived from Cumberland says there is no truth in the report that the Cumberland Home Guard, stationed at New Creek Bridge, were all killed and wounded. There were in all twenty-six, and all escaped. They had two small cannon, which they spiked and threw into the creek. Col. Wallace is encamped near the place, and his elevated position commands the town. He has no present apprehensions of an attack, and feels confident of his ability to defend his position. He has an abundance of provisions and ammunition.

On Wednesday, after the burning of the railroad bridge by the Rebels, the mountaineers collected to the number of 600 or 700, armed with shot guns and hunting rifles to assist Col. Wallace to defend his position, under the apprehension of an attack by the enemy. They are ready to return at a moment's notice.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI June 22.—The 3d and 4th Ohio regiments, Cols. Morrow and Andrews, fully armed and equipped, left Camp Dennison yesterday afternoon, for Virginia.

Gen. McClellan and staff were at Parkersburg yesterday, *en route* for Grafton.

The 1st and 21 regiments, Kentucky volunteers, marched into the city to-day, and were presented with colors by the ladies of Cincinnati and Newport. They made a fine appearance, and were enthusiastically received.

Capt. Hewes' battery left for Virginia this afternoon.

Three spans of the Ohio and Miami Railroad across the Big Miami river near Lawrenesburg, were blown down by the tornado last evening.

From St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 22.—The Anglo Saxon has arrived with Liverpool 13th and Londonderry 14th dates, being a day later.

Political news unimportant.

The steamship Great Eastern, is to leave for Quebec with troops on the 24th, and the Golden Fleece is to leave on the same errand on the 4th of July.

From Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, June 22.—Various rumors are afloat of the stoppage of coal boats going down the river.

Capt. Ball, late Secession cavalry officer, who was released on taking the oath of allegiance, has been arrested.

Information has been received here of the appointment of Gen. Dix to the Department of Virginia.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—A correspondent of the American, whose letter is dated Williamsport, Friday night, says, that Col. Banning, Wm. Chase were hung at Martinsburg yesterday, as spies. He says his information is reliable.

From Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—The contest for the champion gun offered to the best drilled company of the Home Guard, took place to-day, and was awarded to the Harper Zouaves, Capt. Fulwood. Captain F. was formerly one of the Chicago Zouaves

From Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, June 22.—News has reached here that the State troops have evacuated Lexington. It is not known where they have gone, and no particulars of the retreat are given; but the fact of the evacuation may be relied upon.

☞ *Burlington Tobacco has never got through mney*

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Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky for the treatment of all the Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.

A MEDICAL REPORT,
Containing Thirty Fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Diseases of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease.
PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

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Being a plain and comprehensive treatise on all diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs such as primary and secondary Syphilis, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Strictures, Dysuria, Urethritis, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes; the secret infirmities of youth and manhood, arising from Matur ation or other excesses; Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Sexual Debility, &c.; the depressing melancholy consequences upon the mind and body, pointing out the author's New Method of Treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A faithful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS, or fifteen copies for $1.

Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read this invaluable book.

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DR. DEWEE'S FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATOR, a safe and certain remedy for obstruction, irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable "Preventive of pregnancy."

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IN THE GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

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1,200,000 ACRES OF RICH FARMING LANDS,
In Tracts of Forty Acres and upward on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

THE attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital.

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No State in the Valley of the Mississipi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, CORN and WHEAT, as the Prairies of Illinois.

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These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses; the TAXES ARE LIGHT, and must consequently every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State debt is only $10,106,308 14, and within the last three years has been reduced $2,959,746 80, and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The State is rapidly filling up with population; 868,025 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,723,663, a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The Agricultural Products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850 the population of forty-nine counties, through which it passes, was only 335,508 since which 479,293 have been added; making the whole population 814,891, a gain of 143 per cent.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,600,000 bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour were forwarded over the line last year.

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The prices of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First class farming lands sell for about $10 to $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land as compared with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE,

at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent., payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year, for five years from date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED

from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars

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J. W. FOSTER, Land Commissioner,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

For the name of the Towns, Villages and Cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189 and 190 Appleton's Railway Guide.

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For the Cure of all Private Diseases.

Those afflicted with any disease of a PRIVATE NATURE, who would escape the imposition of ignorant quacks, should not fail to read "DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON SEXUAL DISEASES," a new and revised edition of one hundred pages, handsomely illustrated with plates and engravings representing the genital organs of both sex in a state of health and disease. Treating on all private diseases incident to both sexes, such as general nervousness and sexual debility, solitary habits, seminal weakness, impotence, &c. Price by mail TEN CENTS.

YOUNG MIDDLE-AGED, and OLD MEN, who, by indulging in solitary habits or excessive indulgence of their passions, have produced seminal weakness, or a debility in advance of their years, may be restored to their former health or vigor by making immediate application.

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Also for MADAME CAPRAU'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS—A safe and effectual remedy for irregularities, Obstructions, &c. Price, by mail, $1 and one postage stamp.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken during PREGNANCY, as they are sure to produce MISCARRIAGE.

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River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING.....JUNE 24.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For Particulars see Steamboat Advertisements.

SUPERIOR, Ditman, Cincinnati.
GREY EAGLE, Ballard.. Henderson.

ARRIVALS, June 22.

Superior, Cin; Grey Eagle, Henderson;
Diligent, Troy;

DEPARTURES.

Superior, Cin; Diligent, Troy;
Grey Eagle, Henderson

ARRIVALS, June 23.

Major Anderson, Cin; Eugene, Henderson;

DEPARTURES.

Major Anderson, Cin

THE RIVER continues to fall steadily, and navigation is getting very much restricted by nature's law, as well as the "higher mob law," with only about three feet nine inches water in the canal last evening. That is the lowest tide we have had here for more than a year. The weather has become more pleasant and cool than it was on Friday, with, however, no rain.

The upper river is in a worse navigable stage than the lower, with nothing doing above Cincinnati, the boats either stuck at the shore, or fast on sand bars.

The Dacotah, bound for St. Louis, from Cincinnati and Pittsburg we believe, ran aground at Warsaw several days ago, and was fast on the bar when the mail boat passed down Saturday. There was but four feet water reported on the bar, the channel not having cut out, and she has to be lightened over, sending up to Cincinnati for lighters.

Lincoln & Co. ought to send one of the war fleet down to that bar, the A. O. Tyler would do, and order it away, or shoot it, and the Dacotah, off, and force the river.

The lower Ohio is getting very low, with not over five feet water on the Portland bar, and the river falling fast. That will soon make other bars as formidable as the obstructions at Evansville and Cairo.

☞ The Eugene got in from Henderson last evening at four o'clock, and to J. W. Green we are indebted for a manifest.

☞ The Eugene is the packet for Henderson, and all intermediate landings, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Passengers and shippers must be at Portland at the hour. Our attentive friend, L. A. Sherley, will be found in the office. All who wish a quick and comfortable trip will take the Eugene at 4 o'clock.

MAIL PACKET FOR HENDERSON.—The Louisville Grey Eagle, Capt. Ballard, is the mail and passenger packet for Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson, this evening at 4 o'clock. She starts from Portland, making all the usual mail landings and passengers will find Will Duvall, the clerk, to be prompt and attentive.

☞ It will be seen by the following extract from the New Orleans Delta of Thursday last, that the owners of the Magenta, from this port, were in that city to deliver the boat to her late buyers, the New Orleans and Vicksburg mail line:

The Gen. Quitman brought down an artillery company from Concordia parish. The Comet was loaded up principally with cotton, shipped up Red River by the late United States government, and confiscated by the authorities of the Confederate States. The Texas, from Shreveport, reports Red River, opposite that port, as rising slowly. The Texas went round to the docks yesterday, for some slight repairs, but is advertised to leave for Red River on Saturday. Messrs. Harry I. Spotts and Walter Benedict, from Louisville, are in town to deliver up the Magenta to her new owners.

☞ The receipts to this port per mail boats from Cincinnati, now include light lots of bacon consigned to Mayor Delph.

☞ The Ed. J. Gay has been laid up at New Orleans, and turned over her trip to the Hill.

☞ The H. R. W. Hill arrived at Memphis Friday with 1,000 sacks salt, and a large lot of bagging coffee, and pig iron.

☞ The river at St. Louis, Friday, was rising slowly, but the upper river was falling. The Missouri and Illinois were rising steadily, but the most of the boats in the Missouri were lying up, for fear of seizure.

The following is from the St. Louis State Journal of Friday evening:

The Chancellor from Louisville, Post Boy from Keokuk, Hannibal City from Brooklyn, John D. Perry from Cairo, Sucker State from St. Paul, and the David Tatum from Alton, were the boats that came in this forenoon. Yesterday, after our report closed, the Sunshine arrived from the Missouri.

Little or nothing is doing in the way of shipments. The Missouri river boats now in port are virtually laid up for the present, several of which have cargoes aboard, but fear to run the risk of being seized by the military mob recently sent up for the purpose of subjugating the citizens of Missouri. Time alone will determine as to the future. The only peaceful commerce our merchants had left has thus been cut off, and all to satisfy the mad policy of a set of Abolition fanatics.

☞ We learn from the clerks of the Big Grey Eagle, Messrs. Duvall and Ashcraft, that there were seven feet water at Smfiltown. The clerks will accept our thanks for a manifest.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

Embracing only the Leading Articles of Import.

CINCINNATI — Per Major Anderson — 6 pigs tin, Cornwall & Bro—25 boxes cheese, to Abner Cooper—20 bbls flour, Billing & Dreibach—5 casks bacon, Mayor Delph—1,000 bundles paper, Dupont & Co—10 bbls sugar, Castleman, Murrel & Co—81 packages merchandise, Jones—2 casks bacon, 29 packages beer, 17 do butter, 2 bbls corks, 1 bag coffee, 8 bbls flour, 7 kegs tobacco, 91 packages merchandise, &c., to consignees—

CINCINNATI — Per steamer Superior—209 bags malt, consignees—12 carboys, Gaston—86 boxes tin, Bickford—100 boxes dried fruit, for V D Gaetano & Co—10 bbls flour, for Billing & Dreibach—24 bbls flour, 6 casks bacon, Mayor Delph—17 bbls whisky, John Snyder & Co—204 bbls whisky, Doern—26 hhds tobacco, 97 packages merchandise, consignees—

HENDERSON — Per steamer Eugene—28 hhds tobacco, consignees—29 bags corn, 1 box bacon, Gordon & co—8 packages dry goods, to Thos Anderson & Co—

HENDERSON — Per steamer Grey Eagle—1 hhd tobacco, Glover & Co—50 do do, Spratt, Sours & Co—4 bbls iron, P Board—1 cask rags, 35 packages hides, Lane & Bartlett—2 boxes of bacon, 23 packages rags, Hall & Long—10 bbls flour, Armstrong & Co—5 casks bacon, sundries consignees—

CLARK'S RESTAURANT

Fourth Street, between Main and Market.

GREEN SEA TURTLE.
OYSTERS.
SPRING CHICKENS.
LUXURIES OF THE SEASON.
FROG LEGS.
CUCUMBERS, GREEN PEAS.
CAULIFLOWER.
MUSHROOMS, &c., &c.

TABLE D'HOTE FROM 12 1-2 TO 4 O'CLOCK EVERY DAY AT 50 CTS. PER PERSON.

my14 dtf W. A. CLARK, Proprietor.

BUENA VISTA SPRINGS,

NEAR RUSSELLVILLE, KY.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat and Watering Place, situated in Logan county, Ky., four miles from the Louisville and Memphis Railroad, and six miles from the pleasant town of Russellville, will be opened on

THURSDAY, JUNE 20TH, 1861,

for the reception of visitors, under the charge of the undersigned, who will spare no pains or expense to render the visit satisfactory to those who may spend their time with him.

These Springs are too well known to require a lengthy detail of the beautiful and romantic scenery surrounding them; of the cool and delicious streams of fresh water, ripples through the lawn and pleasure grounds, and of the surprising cures effected by the celebrated iron from the extraordinary properties of the medicinal waters. Located, as they are, but a short distance from the great thoroughfare, the Louisville, Clarksville, and Memphis Railroad, over which the Cars pass daily, their facilities of access present an additional claim upon the seeker of pleasure, comfort, or health.

Persons visiting the resort by rail, will stop at Russellville depot, where their baggage will be received and carried to the Fort House free of charge, from which an elegant coach will carry them, in the shortest time, to the Springs.

Charges for board will be moderate, and in accordance with the "tightness of the times."

☞ The Fort House, in Russellville, and the Springs are under the same management, and an office of the daily Stage line to Hopkinsville is kept at both places. JOHN W. POOR, Proprietor.

EDWIN TURNER Superintendent. jel4 dtf

BOARDING.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY can be accommodated with an excellent front room, and board, by with a private family, in a pleasant part of the city. For particulars, apply at this office. m22 d*

The White Sulphur Springs,

Greenbrier County, Va.

THIS celebrated Watering Place will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th inst.

TERMS CONSTANT.

For thirty days or less.....$2 50 per day
For any period after the expiration of 30 days.....$2 00 per day
White servants two-third price. Children under 10 and over 2 years and colored servants half price.

N. B.—An abundant supply of ice has been secured.

my29 dtawim J. HUMPHREYS, President.

NOTICE.

I will exchange two small Farms for improved city property—one containing 50 acres, the other 150 acres; both well improved and good water. Apply to Col. S. A. Atchison, Louisville. may22 dtm) H. HAYNES.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

I have on hand and for sale a lot of the finest OLD WHISKY in the State, from 6 to 10 years old, made to my order by the best whisky makers in the State. I warrant it to be pure, copper-distilled, sweet mash, made from 10 to 15 degrees above proof. For further information, address box 298, Post-office, Louisville, Ky.; or my office, 227 Fourth street.

ap29 dtf E. E. WILLIAMS.

SECOND EDITION

MONDAY MORNING.....JUNE 24.

MILITARY.

[All notices published under this heading will be charged five cents per line—payable invariably in advance.]

☞ K. G. C.—Attention to all K. G. C. There will be a meeting this, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, at Davis' Hall, over the book store of G. W. Robertson. COME WITHOUT FAIL!

By order of
CASTLE A.
je24dl m&c*

Attention, Hunt Guards.

You are hereby ordered to assemble at your Armory THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock as business of importance will be before the meeting, and it is requested that every member be pre ent.

By order of the Commandant.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. J. G. P. Hooe, who has just returned from Richmond, Va., for late letters from the "seat of war." Capt. Hooe will return to Virginia in a few days.

THE NEW STORE.—Those who wish to buy the best of goods at the lowest of prices, are referred to the conspicuous advertisement in another column of Messrs. S. Barker & Co.

☞ We call the attention of Farmers to Mr. C. C. Spencer's advertisement of one of Manny's Patent Mowing and Reaping Machines, to be sold at auction on Tuesday morning next.

☞ The weather has been threatening rain for a day or two, and a good shower would be beneficial in allaying the dust and heat. The dry spell, however, has been beneficial to farmers.

Fine Gun for Sale.

Any one in want of a Sharpe's Rifle can be accommodated by calling at our office. It carries an ounce ball, shoots with the Maynard primer or percussion caps, can be loaded and discharged fifteen times per minute, and will kill man or beast a mile. Caps, cartridges, moulds, wiper, cartridge-box, and everything complete with the gun. je24 dtf

☞ We thank Mr. Gallagher, of the firm of Sparke & Gallagher, for files of the latest New Orleans papers.

☞ Robert P. Jones has been appointed Surveyor of the port of Madison, Indiana.

Governor's Message

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
June 18, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since your adjournment on the 9th of the last month, the people of Tennessee, acting in their sovereign capacity, and in the exercise of an inalienable right, have, in the most solemn and deliberate manner, dissolved their connection with the government of the United States, and by the adoption of the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States of America, have made Tennessee a member of that Government.

I pause in the midst of the arduous duties which devolve upon me, to congratulate you and the country upon the near approach to unanimity, and the readiness with which the brave and patriotic people of our proud Commonwealth have severed their connection with a government endeared to them by so many recollections, and to which they have been so long attached, but which had been subverted by gross usurpations, and converted into an engine of oppression destructive of their rights, liberties and equality, and which, in the mere wantonness of its boasted power, demands that these inalienable attributes of freemen shall be promptly, nay, basely surrendered or maintained at the point of the bayonet.

Those who have read and comprehended the patriotic devotion of our people to the eternal principles of justice, equality and right; their native love of independence, and their chivalrous deeds in defense of those principles, as shown by the whole history of the State, could not have doubted as to the position that Tennessee would occupy upon the presentation of such an issue.

While it is to me a source of regret that entire unanimity was not attained at the ballot-box, in the decision of the vitally important and exciting questions referred to, I have entire confidence that now, the deliberate and impartial judgment of the overwhelming majority of the people of the State having been recorded, the whole people, forgetting these differences of opinion, however earnestly and honestly entertained, will stand together as one man in maintaining the rights, honor, and dignity of Tennessee, and in preserving the domestic tranquility of the community. The time for crimination and recrimination has passed. Threatened by a common enemy—imperiled by a common danger—bound together by ties which cannot be severed—we are identical in interest—we must be so in action.

The State of Tennessee, co-operating with her sister States of the South, has been compelled to take up arms in defense of rights she could not surrender. To this war, thus forced upon us, there can be but two sides. I cannot believe that there is any portion of our people who will espouse the cause of the enemies of Tennessee, or be indifferent spectators of the contest.

Impartial history will attest that no free people, jealous of their rights, have been more observant of their constitutional duties, or more loyal to the government.—Enacting no peculiar privileges for themselves, they have at all times been ready to acknowledge and maintain the rights of others. In times of common peril they have stood firm, and contributed their full proportion of talent, both to the cabinet and to the field; and now that we have exhausted the last remedy—have made the last appeal to the reason and justice of those who would oppress us—and have been driven to the necessity of taking our rights into our own hands, and defying the power that assails them—there certainly cannot be any part of our people who will not spurn the usurper and tyrant, and resist him to the last extremety.

In the midst of the gloom and privations necessarily incidental to a state of war, let us console ourselves with the reflection that we occupy the same relation to posterity that our fathers of the first revolution occupied to us.

They enjoyed the glorious privilege of establishing the great principle which secured to us civil and religious liberty and political equality.

While it is our privilege and solemn duty to maintain and transmit to posterity the same great principles unimpaired.

The spirit and determination manifested by the people of the whole South to maintain this principle against the tyranny of usurpation, gives the highest and most cheering assurance that America will still be the abiding place of self-government and free institutions, and proves the truth of the long disputed theory of our fathers, that a brave and enlightened people, educated in the doctrine of individual and State equality are capable, and of right ought to govern themselves. In the midst of Federal revolution, perfect order has been preserved in out State Governments, in the moment of dissolving our former Federal fabric, another, new, and of perfect and enduring proportions is reared, leaving us at no time without the full benefit of government, or the security of laws.

The new relations which we have assumed, in becoming a part of the provisional government of the Confederate States, imposes the necessity of some additional legislation. I therefore cheerfully submit to your consideration all questions pertaining to our federal relations or such legislation as may be necessary to us as a part of that government.

There has been for many years a statute in the State defining the crime of treason, and prescribing the punishment.

I respectfully recommend that you amend that law to the extent of striking out the words "United States" where they occur, and insert in lieu of them Confederate States.

Under the provision of the act of 1852, the principle and interest of the internal improvement bonds of the State are made payable in the city of New York.

It will be impossible to pay the interest accruing, at that point, during the continuance of the war.

I recommend that you so amend the law referred to, as to require the payment at the Bank of Tennessee at Nashville, or at Charleston or New Orleans, of all sums which may become due from the State to the people of all governments which are on terms of peace and friendship with us, who are and were previous to the commencement of the war *bona fide* owners of our bonds, and that you adopt such policy towards the owners and holders of our bonds, who are citizens of States at war with us, as is recognized and justified by the law of nations, regulating their intercourse as belligerents.

The ordeal through which the country is now passing necessarily prostrates the trade and commerce of the country, and deranges the currency to a greater or less extent. Such legislation as will tend to secure a uniform currency throughout the Confederate States is of the highest importance I therefore submit the question to your consideration for such action as, in your opinion, the general welfare demands.

By the —— section of the act of the 6th May, 1861, it is made the duty of the Governor to issue bonds of the State for the purpose of raising a fund with which to defray the expenses of the provisional army of the State. In view of the scarcity of a circulating medium, and the difficulty of converting any considerable amount of bonds into money in times like the present, I respectfully recommend that you so modify that act as to authorize the issue of treasury notes to the extent of three-fifths of the amount authorized to be issued, in lieu of that amount of said bonds; and that the same when issued, be made receivable by the State in payment of all taxes or government dues.

In obedience to your act of 6th May, 1861, I have caused to be organized, armed and equipped, twenty one regiments of infantry now in the field, ten artillery companies now in progress of organization, and a sufficient number of cavalry companies to compose one regiment. The organization of engineer corps is nearly completed.

In addition to which we have three regiments mustered into the service of the Confederate States now in Virginia, and a number of our citizens in the service of that Government stationed at Pensacola. For full and accurate information as to the army organization, I refer you to the reports of the proper officers, hereafter to be laid before you, if desired. It is proper to remark in this connection, that without even a call being made upon them, a much larger number of our patriotic citizens have tendered their services to the State than I have thought proper to accept.—Should the necessitics of the State at any time require a larger force, I feel assured that our brave and gallant people will rush with alacrity to the field, so as to swell the force to the point of equaling any such necessity.

I commend these brave and patriotic citizen soldiers to your most favorable consideration, and recommend the adoption of such measures as will most tend to promote their health and comfort while in the field.

It is proper that I call your attention to the fact that a few days since Return J. Meigs, Esq., resigned the office of librarian of the State. The office is now vacant, and the duty of filling it by election devolves on you.

I cannot, in justice to my own feelings and sense of duty, close this communication without urging upon you, and through you upon those you represent, the importance and propriety of moderation, forbearance and conciliation in your intercourse with each other, however widely and earnestly you may have differed in your opinions and action upon this important and exciting questions so recently settled.

Invoking a continuation of the blessings of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe upon our cause, our country and our people, I shall submit the matter to your hands.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

Conciliatory Action of the Legislature.

The following preamble and resolution which had been adopted unanimously by the Senate of Tennessee, was taken up in the House Thursday, and adopted by a vote of 46 yeas to 8 nays:

WHEREAS, The people of Tennessee, by a large majority have dissolved all further political relations with the government of the United States, and trusting, as we do, to the patriotism and loyalty of those who cast their votes against such separation, that they will submit to the decision and abide the fortunes of their State; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That we, the members of the General Assembly, do earnestly appeal to the good citizens of the State to unite as one man against a common enemy; that we shall continue to trust to their love of country, and of their homes, rather than to stringent measures of legislation, and therefore, that in our judgment neither new enactments for the punishment of treason, nor the passage of test oaths to insure a pledge of loyalty from the citizens are the remedies to be at present applied, but rather a continued reliance upon the patriotism and intelligence of the masses of the people of Tennessee.

The Greenville Convention.

The following dispatch to the Knoxville Register contains the latest information we have respecting the East Tennessee Union Convention:

"GREENVILLE, Tenn., June 19.

"The adjourned East Tennessee Convention is still in session.

"The Committee have reported a set of resolutions in favor of the Independence of East Tennessee.

"The first resolution is under discussion. There is a strong division of opinion and much dissatisfaction. No result."

Our previous advices had led us to think that the majority of the Committee would report against insurrectionary action. The report of the Committee is, therefore, unexpected. We doubt not, however, that the Union men who favor acquiescence in the determination of the State as expressed by the vote on the 8th inst., will eventually triumph, if not in the Convention, before the people, the masses of whom are patriotic and cannot be dragooned into the support of the treasonable schemes of those who wish to lead them into a conflict with the authorities of the State.—[Nashville Patriot.

The Killing of Col. Pearson.

Springfield, Ill., June 21.—George T. Pearson, a lawyer of this city, was shot dead last night by policeman Pierce. It seems Pearson was drunk and abusing his wife, who called on the police to protect her. Pierce remonstrated with him against such conduct, when Pearson claimed he had no right to interfere with his domestic affairs, and told him he was going to shoot him, at the same time levelling a pistol at his head, which he snapped but did not explode. While attempting to cock the pistol again, policeman Pierce falling to disarm him with his club, drew his revolver and shot him, the bullet entering his forehead, and lodging in his head. Pearson remained insensible for two hours after he was shot, when he expired.

A Fair Traitoress.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

It is well known that a Southern lady who has figured considerably in Washington society, especially the political part of it, has the reputation of having entertained Secession spies of late. Among those of her rebel guests named is ex-Senator Wigfa l, who, it is said, stopped at her home several days concealed. The Government is paying some attention to this lady's doings. They differ from those she formerly gave in this city.

From Virginia.

We find the following dispatch in the Knoxville Daily Register of the 20th:

LINCBURG, June 19.—On Monday evening twelve thousand of our army, under Gen. Johnston, were within three miles of fifteen thousand Federal soldiers near Winchester, and a battle was thought inevitable.

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS.—One of the events of yesterday, though known to a few, was the departure of the Col. Morgan for White river, bearing "Caesar and his fortunes," in the form of Brigadier-General G. W. McClown and suite. Accompanying him was the "notorious" Col. Jeff. Thompson, of Missouri, and Col. Prentice, (son of George D. Prentice, of Louisville,) the latter having seceded from Kentucky and from his *pater* "parient" because they were too slow for him. We are not authorized to describe their destination, but as they take with them a full complement of very warlike "tools," we opine that "somebody" inimical to the South will soon be "hurt."—[Memphis Appeal.

ATTEMPT AT REBELLION.—The Avoyelles (La.) Pelican has the annexed paragraph:

"We have just received a letter from Attakapas, stating that there has been an attempt made by the negroes to rebel. The movement was headed by a German who has, we hope, got his just due by being stretched to the nearest limb."

☞ The publisher of the old New York "Spirit of the Times," once a most popular and successful sporting paper, gives notice of the suspension of his journal. He hopes this is but temporary, and promises a revival in a few weeks.

LOUISVILLE, June 24, 1861.

The undersigned respectfully recommends his Restaurant to his friends and the public in general. He will constantly keep on hand the best qualities of Ice Creams, Sherbets, Roman Punch, and all other delicacies of the season in the restaurant line, which he is ready to serve in both the Ladies' Saloon and the Gentlemen's Restaurant.

P. S.—The Ladies' Entrance is through the Confectionary Store.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
AT
PARGNY'S RESTAURANT.
CORNER OF
THIRD AND JEFFERSON STS.

TABLE D'HOTE, FROM 12 1-2 TO 4 O'CLOCK, AT 50 CENTS A PERSON.

MOORE'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c.

No. 818 north side Market street, between Third and Fourth LOUISVILLE, KY. jy11 dly

Latest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

LATEST FROM ALL QUARTERS!

VIRGINIA AFFAIRS!

GEN. M'CLELLAN ISSUES A PROCLAMATION!

Large Southern Force at Fairfax!

Beauregard Recommends the Guerrilla Warfare.

40,000 Troops Moving Towards Manassas.

MISSOURI AFFAIRS.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS!

5,000 Federals at Boonville!

Steamer Lehigh Burned

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

England to Send Additional Troops to Canada!

NAPOLEON ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS!

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The report now received says, that there are only 5,000 troops at Fairfax Church.

There is some anxiety respecting the movements of the Confederate troops. There is nothing known, only conjectured. It is thought that a portion of Stone's troops have arrived at the Point of Rocks.

Senator Johnson made a strong Union speech. He was called upon by a concourse of people.

WASHINTON, June 23.—The Secretary of State dined with the foreign Embassadors yesterday.

There are active movements among the military. Over 13,000 troops have reached here during the past week.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Senator Johnson estimates the Union majority in Eastern Tennessee at nearly 25,000, and for secession in Western and Middle Tennessee, under 50,000. He believes that with a fair canvass and more time, the State could have been carried for the Union. He says arms are wanted in both Tennessee and Kentucky for the Unionists.

A traveler from Richmond yesterday reports 40,000 troops moving thence to Manassas. But few were at latter place. A large force had moved to Fairfax Court House. It is said there are now 10,000 there.

The Times' Paris correspondent says H. H. Spencer,, American Consul to Paris, has been ordered to quit, it having been proven that he entertained sympathy for the rebels.

Government has appointed a Commissioner to inspect the troops.

The State Department has received a dispatch stating that Beauregard moved a large portion of his troops to Fairfax.

It seems that the line of communication with the Rebels is through Louisville. Quantities of provisions are still sent to Rebel States through there.

It is said Beauregard recommended the Guirilla warfare in Western Virginia.

Batteries are planted on every available point between our lines and Mannassas. Batteries dot the road to Fairfax. The Rebels seem ignorant of the fact that when Scott's orders are advance, that he can easily avoid Mannassas.

Private letters per Africa say a large number of privateers are fitting out in England for the rebels. It is reliably reported that several had already left, and are now on the way to this country. The attention of our minister has been directed to this.

Gen. Jim Lane returns to Kansas in a few days. His brigade consists of five regiments of infantry, six companies cavalry and six artillery.

The famous Montgomery will command a regiment. Lane issued a proclamation calling on the people of Kansas to rally under the flag, announcing his intention to aid the Unionists of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

Reports of the movements of rebels towards our lines is confirmed. It is thought the rebel commander has been obliged to do this in consequence of murmurs of dissatisfaction among his men.

From Grafton, Va.

GRAFTON, Va., June 23.—Maj. Gen. McClellan and Staff arrived here early this morning, accompanied by Lieut. Mack's Company of Fish U. S. artillery and the Sturgess Rifle Company, of Chicago, as body guard.

The 3d and 4th Ohio regiments reached here this evening.

The Ohio 9th is encamped at Webster.

Brig. Gen. C. H Hill, of Ohio, and Staff, arrived yesterday, to take command of the Ohio Brigade of State troops. It is not known what movement is contemplated.

A deserter from the Rebel camp at Romney, reports their number to be 3,500.

Gen. McClellan has issued a proclamation assuring the people of Western Virginia that the pledges given in his proclamation of May 26, will be faithfully carried out.—He concludes: "To my great regret I find that the enemies of the United States continue to carry on a system of hostilities prohibited by the laws of war among belligerent nations, and of course are far more wicked and intolerable when directed against loyal citizens engaged in the defense of the common government of all individuals, and marauding parties are pursuing a guerrilla warfare, firing on sentinels and pickets, burning bridges, insulting and injuring, and even killing citizens because of their Union sentiments, and committing many wicked acts.

I do now, therefore, make my proclamation and warn all persons that individuals or parties engaged in this species of warfare, irregular in every view which can be taken of it, thus attacking sentries, pickets, or other soldiers, destroying public or private property, or committing injuries against any of the inhabitants because of Union sentiments or conduct, will be dealt with in their persons and property according to the severest rules of military law. All persons giving information or aid to the public enemy will be arrested and kept in close custody, and all persons found bearing arms, unless of known loyalty, will be arrested and held for examination."

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 22.—The steamer that started for Norfolk with a flag of truce, was not permitted to proceed beyond Sewall's Point. She was met by a Rebel steamer which took the passengers to their destination

It is known that the first shot from Sawyer's rifled gun struck the Rebel's magazine, scattering the Rebels and nearly exploding the magazine. The batteries were removed from their former position.

Several cannon at the Fortress are being rifled.

Gen. Butler issued an order prohibiting visits to the Fort for curiosity, &c.

A steamer will bring a number of fugitives from Norfolk on Tuesday.

Craney Island and the mainland bristle with batteries.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—The First Pennsylvania Regiment is at Frederick at the request of Gov. Hicks.

There are now 1,300 Federal troops at Monacay bridge, and 1,200 at Sharpsburg, on their way to Harper's Ferry, which, it is thought, will be occupied to-day.

The Government has possession of the telegraph and will not permit anything to be published relative to the movement of troops.

The report's are incorrect about the hanging of Col. Bowman and Mr. Chase.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The steamer Lehigh, laid up in Fulton, three miles above this city, was burned by incendiaries this morning at 3½ o'clock. Her hull is still afloat and her upper works destroyed.

The steamer J. W. Cheesman was slightly burned. The Lehigh was insured in Pittsburg for $7,000.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The steamer J. C. Swon arrived at the Arsenal from Boonville at 2 P. M., bringing three hundred troops from Jefferson City, and the wounded from Boonville, nine in number. One died on the way down.

Col. Blair arrived on the Swon and will proceed to Washington to-morrow, via Cincinnati. He states that the State troops killed at Boonville were not less than forty in number, and thinks it was much greater. About 5,000 U. S. troops are concentrated at Boonville, embracing the Iowa troops under Col. Bates, the Kansas forces under Col. Spence, and Gen. Lyon's command of U. S. regulars and Missouri volunteers.

From the Southwestern part of the State we learn that Col. Sigel's regiment was within three days march of Springfield, and Col. Solomon one day behind. Col. Brown's regiment left Rolla this morning for the same destination, and Col. McNeil's regiment left this morning for Rolla.

At the latest heard from Gov. Jackson, he was joined at Warsaw by the State troops that attacked Capt. Cook's company at Cole Camp, and pushed rapidly on southward.

A letter to the Democrat from Southeast Missouri says Gen. Watkins is organizing troops in nearly all that portion of the State, to co operate with the Arkansas forces now at Pocahontas, where numbers of secessionists from Missouri are already congregated. Arms are being taken up White river to them.

Steamer Arrived.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Bremen has arrived from Southampton with dates to the 17th.

The British Government had determined to send additional troops to Canada. It is thought desirable to be in a position to command the respect of any irregular bodies which, in a moment of excitement, might assail them.

The Paris Moniteur publishes the declaration that Napoleon intends the strictest neutrality in American affairs.

Riesaoli has taken Count Cavour's position.

The Pope's health is re-established.

The English and French Ambassadors are established at Pekin.

The English school will be opened at Pekin.

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER,
SATURDAY EVE., June 22, 1861.

We have another exceedingly dull day to report in commercial circles. The demand for the leading articles of trade is small, owing to the fact that parties who purchase are unable to ship to their customers in the South, because of the embargo on our trade. To-morrow the only outlet we now have, the Louisville and Nashville railroad, we suppose will be blockaded, from the card of Surveyor Cotton, published in another column, and then the trade of our merchants will be effectually stopped, and the large stocks which they now have will have to lay in their warehouses and rot, while, if there was no embargo ox our trade, the business of Louisville would be larger than any previous season. There is nothing at all doing in financial circles. Few loans are asked, but none are granted unless in some rare instances. The supply of exchange the past week has been good, but owing to the demand, rates are kept up, and we quote at 1½c. on the East. There is nothing doing in New Orleans.

At St. Louis flour and wheat continue miserably dull. Tobacco is the only exception to the general prostration. There was an improved feeling in planter's lugs, that being the principal quality offering.

A merchant just from New Orleans states that the blockade below that city had of course, prevented anything going out, and as a consequence, everything in the shape of breadstuffs became a perfect drug at that point. He had himself nearly 4,000 sacks of corn there, and although assisted by two commission men, he could not sell it at even 50 cents per bushel. That market is jam full of wheat, flour and corn.

In relation to the crops in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, he stated they were, for the most part, not nearly abundant as had ever witnessed. Fields of corn stalks, fifteen feet in height, with five or six large ears on each stalk, could be seen in every direction, all along the coast.

Daily Review Louisville Market.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—With a dull market, we quote sales of 300 bbls flour at $4 50@$6 25. No sales of wheat reported. We quote at 90c@$1 10. Small sales of corn at 50@55c.

WHISKY—Sales of 197 bbls at 12½c.

CHEESE—Sales at 8@9c.

POTATOES—Sales of 500 bushels at 50@60c.

SEEDING—Sales of 40 bales at 9c.

GROCERIES—The market is quiet with sales of 30 hhds sugar at 6½@7½c.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet, with but little doing, and prices unchanged.

TOBACCO—Sales 80 hhds, as follows: 2 at $2 50@2 90; 22 at $3@3 95; 15 at $4@$4 95; 8 at $5@5 90; 18 at $6@$6 90; 16 at $7@$7 80; 7 at $8@$8 60; 1 at $9 66; 1 at $10 25; 1 at $12, and 1 at $13 25.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 22—P. M.

Cotton is more active and firmer; sales of 2,900 bales at 14¼c for middling uplands.—Flour opened dull and closes heavy at 5@10c. Extra State is not very plenty and is in moderate demand; sales 1,330 bbls at $4 25@4 40 for superfine State, $4 70@4 80 for extra State, $4 20@4 40 for superfine western, and $4 60@5 00 for common to medium extra western.—Whisky lower and more active; sales 10,000 bb s at 16@16½. The market for common to inferior wheat is heavy and declining, while there is no decided change in good sound description Rye is scarce and firm. Barley dull and nominal at $5@6c. There is less doing in corn but the market is without important change. Oats in moderate request at 28@31 for Western. Pork—only a moderate business doing and prices in favor of buyers; sales 70 bbls at $15@15 25 for mess and $10@10 25 for prime. Lard—market slightly favors buyers; sales 200 bbls at 8¼@9¼c.

CINCINNATI, June 22—M.

No change in flour; the sales are confined to 500 bbls fancy brands at $4 70@5. Wheat dull—250 bushels spring sold at 80c. Oats dull at 24. Fair demand for corn at 28. Rye dull at 45. Whisky—limited demand at 13. Nothing done in provisions—no demand whatever. A good demand for coffee; prices firmer; 400 bags sold at 14c. Sugar firm; 110 hhds at 5¾@6¼¢ for low fair to fair, and 6¼@7¼ for prime to choice.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21—P. M.

Cotton—Sales of the week 320 bales. Receipts 650 bales against 2,400 bales last year.—Exports —— bales. Total —— bales. Receipts less than last year 353,300 bales. Receipts at all Southern ports less than last year 884,700 bales. Stock in New Orleans 5,800 bales. Flour $6 00@7 00. Corn 80¢. Coffee—Sales of the week 43,080 to 2,000 bags. Imports bags. Stock in port 6,400 bags against 11,000 last year.

Money Market.

CINCINNATI, June 22—P. M.

Money matters unchanged. Exchange firm at ½% premium.

Foreign Commercial.

Per steamer Anglo Saxon.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.

Cotton—sales of 3 days, including Wednesday 22,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 6,000. The market closed dull and price unchanged.

Manchester advices are unfavorable.

Breadstuffs—of all qualities declined; corn steady.

Provisions quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, June 13—M.

Consols closed to-day at 89½@90½, for money and account.

FRESH
SOFT-SHELL CRABS!

FIRST OF THIS SEASON,
AT THE
ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,
FIFTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND MARKET

☞ Just received per Express a lot of FINE FRESH

SOFT-SHELL CRABS.

je19 dtf C. C. RUFER, Proprietor.

310 Green Street,
THE HOME.

GEO. W. BRIGGS has opened the above place, opposite the Courier Office, and will be glad to meet old and new friends. Pure Liquors and the best of Ale always on hand for those who thirst and a cold collation for those who hunger.

ap1 dtf

S. B. M'GILL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Importer of
CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,
PIPES, &C.,

o. 307 Green street, between Third and Fourth.
(Courier Buildings.)

A LARGE assortment of the best brands of CIGARS AND TOBACCO kept constantly on hand. feb12 dtf 1stp

SODA ASH—56 casks Kurtz's Soda Ash, 80 per cent. strength, just received per steamer Diana and for sale by

ap9 TYLER & MARTIN.

Auction Sales.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

SPECIAL AND POSITIVE CASH SALE OF A LARGE AND DESIRABLE INVOICE OF MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS; MEN'S, AND BOYS' FINE SOFT AND NUTRIA OPERA HATS; With an entire fresh Invoice of MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S FIRST-CLASS SHOES; LADIES' AND MISSES' FINE LASTING BOOTS AND GAITERS, AT AUCTION!

TO-MORROW MORNING (Tuesday), June 25th, at Auction rooms

The sale of the Straw Goods will commence at HALF-PAST 10 O'CLOCK At 12 O'CLOCK precisely the Boots and Shoes will be sold

At 10 O'CLOCK, an invoice (just received) of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Cotton Hosiery, will be sold.

☞ Buyers would do well to attend this sale, as the stock is well worthy their attention

je24 d2 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

MANNY'S PATENT COMPOUND REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE, AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 25th, at 10½ o'clock, I will be peremptorily sold, at Auction rooms, No. 229 Main street, the above Mower and Reaper, warranted complete and in order.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
je23 d2 Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE!

CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

S. ROTHCHILD,

On Market street, between Second and Third No. 317, South side,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity, that he has opened a large AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where he will have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIC GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and READY-MADE CLOTHING, at auction prices.

Auction Sales every day from 9 until 12 o'clock, and in the evening from 7 until 10 o'clock.

Out-door Sales promptly attended to.

Cash advanced on consignments.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please come forward and settle, or the accounts will